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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996, is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the fifty-first annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*, document S/11586). Moreover, in January 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject-matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council (see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1985*, part II, document S/16913).

During the period under review, the Council adopted a number of further measures in connection with the ongoing rationalization of its documentation and other procedures (see Part II, chap. 25 below). Measures relating to the format, adoption and timely submission of the report (S/26015) had already been implemented in the previous reports. Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross-references to the relevant chapter, section and subsection of the report for each resolution and presidential statement (see appendices V and VI).

Moreover, other procedural measures related to the question of the flow of information to States not members of the Council were introduced in July 1993, March and December 1994, March and May 1995 and January 1996. In July 1993, the Council decided to make available to all Member States the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Council for each month (S/26176). In March 1994, it decided that the draft resolutions in their provisional form would be made available for collection by States not members of the Council (S/1994/230). In December 1994, the Council decided, as part of its efforts to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other States Members of the United Nations, that there should be increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject. In March 1995, it decided that, in order to make the procedures of the Sanctions Committees more transparent, the annual report should contain, in the introduction, more information about each Committee's activities (S/1995/234) and in January 1996 that the Chairman of each Committee should give an oral briefing to interested Members of the United Nations after each meeting, in the same way as the President of the Security Council gives oral briefings following informal consultations of Council members (S/1996/54). In order to bring about transparency and increased consultations in matters relating to peacekeeping operations, in May and November 1994 and March 1996, the Council decided to strengthen further a number of measures on consultations and exchange of information with troop contributing countries (S/PRST/1996/13). The current report, therefore, reflects the foregoing decisions by the Security Council.

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period under review, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 53rd plenary meeting of its fiftieth session, on 8 November 1995, elected Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and the Republic of Korea to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1995, of the terms of office of Argentina, the Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda.

During the year, the Council held 132 formal meetings, adopted 64 resolutions and issued 62 statements by the President. In addition, the Council members held 240 consultations of the whole, totalling some 377 hours. The Council considered over 70 reports by the Secretary-General and reviewed and processed more than 1,079 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The present report consists of 4 parts and 10 appendices:

Part I deals with the questions considered by the Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Chapters in this part are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting. However, for ease of reference, agenda items on related subjects are grouped under umbrella headings. This part of the report reflects the number of matters the Security Council has been called upon to respond to in carrying out its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Items considered in *Part I* of the report are outlined as follows:

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia:

Meetings of the Council: 3543, 3545, 3548, 3551, 3553, 3554, 3556, 3557, 3560, 3561, 3563, 3564, 3568, 3572, 3573, 3575, 3576, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3584, 3585, 3587, 3591, 3595, 3596, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3607, 3612, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3626, 3630, 3633, 3637, 3647, 3665, 3666 and 3670

Resolutions adopted: 998 (1995), 1003 (1995), 1004 (1995),1009 (1995), 1010 (1995), 1015 (1995), 1016 (1995), 1019 (1995), 1021 (1995), 1022 (1995), 1023 (1995), 1025 (1995), 1026 (1995), 1027 (1995), 1031 (1995), 1034 (1995), 1035 (1995), 1037 (1996), 1038 (1996), 1043 (1996), 1046 (1996), 1047 (1996) and 1058 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/30, S/PRST/1995/31,S/PRST/1995/32,S/PRST/1995/33, S/PRST/1995/34,S/PRST/1995/37,S/PRST/1995/38, S/PRST/1995/40,S/PRST/1995/43,S/PRST/1995/44, S/PRST/1995/45,S/PRST/1995/46,S/PRST/1995/47, S/PRST/1995/49,S/PRST/1995/50,S/PRST/1995/52, S/PRST/1995/60, S/PRST/1995/63, S/PRST/1996/2, S/PRST/1996/8, S/PRST/1996/15, S/PRST/1996/23, S/PRST/1996/25 and S/PRST/1996/26

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border:

Meetings of the Council: 3544, 3570, 3589, 3506, 3646, 3665 and 3673

Resolutions adopted: 999 (1995), 1030 (1995) and 1061 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/42, S/PRST/1995/54, S/PRST/1996/14 and S/PRST/1996/25

The situation in Cyprus:

Meetings of the Council: 3547 and 3608

Resolutions adopted: 1000 (1995) and 1032 (1995)

The situation in Liberia:

Meetings of the Council: 3549, 3577, 3592, 3621, 3624, 3649, 3661, 3667 and 3671

Resolutions adopted: 1001 (1995), 1014 (1995), 1020 (1995), 1041 (1996) and 1059 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/16 and S/PRST/1996/22

The situation in Western Sahara:

Meetings of the Council: 3550, 3582, 3610 and 3668

Resolutions adopted: 1002 (1995), 1017 (1995), 1033 (1995) and 1056 (1996)

The situation concerning Rwanda:

Meetings of the Council: 3555, 3566, 3569, 3574, 3588, 3604, 3605, 3637, 3640 and 3656

Resolutions adopted: 1005 (1995), 1011 (1995), 1013 1995), 1028 (1995), 1029 (1995), 1047 (1996), 1050 (1996) and 1053 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/41 and S/PRST/1995/53

Items relating to the situation in the Middle East:

Meetings of the Council: 3558, 3599, 3622, 3652, 3653, 3654 and 3669

Resolutions adopted: 1006 (1995), 1024 (1995), 1039 (1996), 1052 (1996) and 1057 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/35, S/PRST/1995/59, S/PRST/1996/3 and S/PRST/1996/5

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

Meeting of the Council: 3655

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/36, S/PRST/1995/56 and S/PRST/1996/18

The question concerning Haiti:

Meetings of the Council: 3559, 3594 and 3638

Resolutions adopted: 1007 (1995) and 1048 (1996)

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1995/55

The situation in Angola:

Meetings of the Council: 3562, 3586, 3598, 3614, 3628, 3629, 3657 and 3662

Resolutions adopted: 1008 (1995), 1045 (1996) and 1055 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/51, S/PRST/1995/58 S/PRST/1995/62 and S/PRST/1996/19

Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific Region:

Meeting of the Council: 3565

The situation in Georgia:

Meetings of the Council: 3567, 3618 and 3658

Resolution adopted: 1036 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/39 and S/PRST/1996/20

The situation in Burundi:

Meetings of the Council: 3571, 3616, 3623, 3639, 3659 and 3664

Resolutions adopted: 1012 (1995), 1040 (1995) and 1049 (1995)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1996/1, S/PRST/1996/21 and S/PRST/1996/24

The situation in Sierra Leone:

Meetings of the Council: 3597, 3632 and 3643

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/57, S/PRST/1996/7 and S/PRST/1996/12

Items related to An Agenda for Peace:

Meetings of the Council: 3609, 3611 and 3645

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1995/61 and S/PRST/1996/13

The situation in Somalia:

Meetings of the Council: 3620 and 3641

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1996/4

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995:

Meetings of the Council: 3627 and 3660

The situation in Afghanistan:

Meetings of the Council: 3631, 3648 and 3650

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1996/6

Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996:

Meetings of the Council: 3634 and 3635

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1996/9

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

Meetings of the Council: 3642, 3644, 3672 and 3674

Resolutions adopted: 1051 (1996) and 1060 (1996)

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1996/11 and S/PRST/1996/28

Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba):

Meeting of the Council: 3651

Presidential statement: S/PRST/1996/17

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Security Council. During the period under review, the Council held seven formal meetings (3546, 3552, 3583, 3590, 3593, 3636 and 3637) on the following items: (a) International Court of Justice; (b) fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations; (c) consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995; and (d) International Tribunals for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia and in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States. The Council also addressed matters relating to its documentation and working methods and procedure.

Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at formal meetings of the Council during the period covered. They are arranged in chronological order based on the date of receipt of the first communication on each subject area during the same period.

Work of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council:

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council active during the period under review were as follows:

(a) *Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*

The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, particularly resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993), 899 (1994) and 986 (1995). According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 17 August 1990, all decisions are taken by consensus.

At its 126th meeting, on 20 July 1995, the Committee approved an export/import mechanism proposal jointly prepared by the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991), for monitoring future sales or supplies to Iraq of dual-use items that could assist Iraq in the production or acquisition of proscribed weapons. The Committee forwarded the proposed mechanism to the Council for its consideration (S/1995/1017). On 27 March 1996, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1051 (1996) on the establishment of the mechanism.

Following the signing, on 20 May 1996, of the memorandum of understanding between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995), the Committee started its deliberations on the expedited procedures to be employed in the discharge of its responsibilities pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 986 (1995).

Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee prepared its annual report to the Security Council.

The Security Council, pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), conducted six reviews of the sanctions against Iraq.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1995, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Graf Zu Rantzau (Germany) (until June) and H.E. Mr. Tono Eitel (Germany) (from July) as Chairman, with Botswana and the Czech Republic as Vice-Chairmen; for the period in 1996 covered by the present report, H.E. Mr. Tono Eitel (Germany) continues to serve as Chairman, with Botswana and Poland as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

(b) *Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission*

The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held three regular sessions (18th-20th) and one special session, its fifth. The Council held seven plenary meetings in the course of which it acted on a number of items related to the different claims categories. Decisions taken include:

Category A

The Governing Council approved the following instalments of category A claims:

	Number of claims/Amount recommended (United States dollars)
Fourth instalment	217,513/771,531,000
Fifth instalment	217,520/784,076,500

Category B

The Governing Council approved the following instalments of category B claims:

	Number of claims/Amount recommended (United States dollars)
Third instalment	719/2,450,000

Category C

The Governing Council approved the following instalments of category C claims:

	Number of claims/Amount recommended (United States dollars)
Second instalment	62,121/425,057,699.08

The Governing Council also authorized actual payment of US$ 8,252,500 with respect to awards approved previously for category B claims for serious personal injury and death. This brought the total of awards paid in category B to US$ 13.4 million.

The remaining approved awards in categories A and C will be paid as soon as funds are made available to the Compensation Fund after implementation of the agreement signed on 20 May 1996 between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations concerning the sale of "oil-for-food".

(c) Special Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991)

The Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9(b)(i) of resolution 687 (1991) is mandated by the Security Council to supervise the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of all Iraqi chemical and biological weapons, stocks of agents, related subsystems and components, all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities, as well as all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities.

During the period under review, the Special Commission held two meetings and considered reports prepared by the Office of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission. In conjunction with the meetings of the Special Commission, its working groups on chemical and biological weapons and on compliance monitoring held two meetings.

Pursuant to paragraph 9(b)(i) of resolution 687 (1991), paragraph 3 of resolution 699 (1991) and paragraph 8 of resolution 715 (1991), the Special Commission submitted four progress reports to the Council.

(d) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia

During the period under review, the Committee continued to implement the mandate entrusted to it by the Council. By resolutions 1003 (1995) of 5 July 1995 and 1015 (1995) of 15 September 1995, the Council extended the suspension of those sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994). Following the initialling on 21 November 1995 in Dayton, Ohio, of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively referred to as the Peace Agreement), the Council significantly modified the regime of the mandatory measures in question by adopting, on 22 November 1995, resolutions 1021 (1995) and 1022 (1995). By resolution 1021 (1995), the Council stipulated the terms and timing for terminating the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to all the countries of the former Yugoslavia. By resolution 1022 (1995), the Council suspended indefinitely, with immediate effect and subject to certain provisions stipulated in the resolution, the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By a note verbale dated 11 December 1995, the Chairman of the Committee apprised all States of action taken by the Committee to amend its guidelines in the light of resolutions 1021 (1995) and 1022 (1995).

On 26 February 1996, the Security Council was informed, through the appropriate political authorities, that, in the assessment of the Commander of the Implementation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian Serb forces had withdrawn from the zones of separation established in the Peace Agreement. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the measures imposed on the Bosnian Serb party were also suspended indefinitely, starting on 27 February 1996. By a note verbale dated 27 February 1996, the Chairman of the Committee informed all States of the suspension of the corresponding provisions in the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

By a note verbale dated 14 March 1996, the Chairman of the Committee apprised all States that, in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1021 (1995), 13 March 1996 would be the date of termination of all provisions of the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment imposed by resolution 713 (1991), except those related to the delivery of heavy weapons as well as ammunition therefor, mines, military aircraft and helicopters.

During the reporting period, the Committee's activities covered a wide variety of complex matters arising from the implementation of the mandatory measures in effect. Since 16 June 1995, the Committee has met in formal session 16 times. Most issues under consideration related to practical questions arising from the application of sanctions. On several occasions, the Committee was called upon to give urgent consideration to requests for the supply of items for essential humanitarian need and medical evacuation flights, particularly related to hostilities in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In accordance with its practices, the Committee handled all applications from the international humanitarian agencies on a priority basis, maintaining close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, as well as with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat. In addition, the Committee continued to keep under review various issues relating to the humanitarian and social situation in the areas subject to sanctions, paying special attention to facilitating legitimate international traffic on the river Danube and pursued with the Governments concerned a number of cases of alleged or established sanctions violations. The Committee also considered several queries related to funds and assets that were frozen or impounded as funds and assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

More specifically, in October 1995, the Committee approved the restoration of deliveries to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of natural gas through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In November 1995, the Committee approved, on humanitarian grounds, the delivery of 186.5 million cubic metres of natural gas per month, for an initial period of two months, and 28,500 tons per month of heating oil and 588 tons per month of liquid gas, for a period of six months, to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In response to requests from several Member States experiencing special economic problems, the Committee approved, *inter alia*, a request from Albania for the transit passage of electric energy from third countries through the electric power grid of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and a request from Romania to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to export certain petroleum products that were urgently needed for the maintenance of the Iron Gates I hydroelectric and navigation system on the right bank of the Danube.

Based on a report by the Executive Director of the Danube Commission, the Chairman of the Committee, on 22 June 1995, apprised the President of the Security Council that preparations for the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right hand bank of the Danube had been completed. Accordingly, resolution 992 (1995) came into force on 23 June 1995 and remained in effect until the suspension of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia referred to above.

On 27 June 1995, the Committee adopted streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, as well as a number of measures facilitating legitimate trans-shipments via the Danube river. As recommended by the Security Council in the note by its President dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee implemented measures aimed at making the Committee's procedures more transparent, including the practice of issuing press releases on matters of importance and making available to the delegations concerned lists of its major decisions on a regular basis.

Overall, during the reporting period the Committee dealt with 5,721 applications for humanitarian shipments to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as requests for trans-shipments through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and for the removal of personal effects. Of these, 2,137 were notifications for foodstuffs and medical supplies and 3,472 were requests of various kinds. During the same period, the Committee issued 5,125 letters of acknowledgement and 4,377 letters of approval, including responses to applications received prior to the reporting period. The Committee rejected or put on hold 728 requests.

The Committee continued to benefit from close cooperation with the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Coordinator and the Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Centre and from the regular receipt of reports from the United Nations Peace Forces in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Western European Union on matters falling within the Committee's terms of reference.

During the period under review, the Council conducted two reviews of the measures contained in resolution 942 (1994).

For 1995, the Committee's bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina) as Chairman, with the delegations of Nigeria and Oman providing the Vice-Chairmen; for 1996, it consists of H.E. Mr. Juan Somavía (Chile) as Chairman, with the delegations of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Korea as Vice-Chairmen.

(e) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748(1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

By resolution 748 (1992), adopted on 31 March 1992, the Security Council imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya relating to various aspects of air links with, the supply of arms and military weapons to, reductions and restriction of the activities of the diplomatic and consular missions of, and restrictions on known or suspected terrorists nationals of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. For 1995, the bureau of the Committee consisted of H.E. Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic) as Chairman, with the delegations of Germany and Oman providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1996, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland) as Chairman, with the delegations of Germany and the Republic of Korea providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held 12 meetings and handled over 95 incoming communications relating to various aspects of the implementation of the mandatory sanctions. Sixty-one of those communications contained requests for exemptions, on humanitarian grounds, from the air embargo imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, out of which 56 were approved and 5 have been placed on hold.

At its 59th meeting, held on 17 July 1995, the Committee approved further procedures and arrangements concerning the authorization and monitoring procedures for emergency medical evacuation flights from the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya and the related issue of the maintenance and supply of spare parts for the predesignated four Libyan air ambulances as an annex to the special arrangements for emergency medical evacuations by air from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya adopted previously by the Committee.

At its 61st and 65th meetings, held on 17 October 1995 and 5 February 1996 respectively, the Committee adopted a number of measures aimed at making its procedures more transparent, as recommended in the notes by the President of the Security Council (S/1995/234 and S/1996/54), including issuing press releases reflecting the most important matters discussed at the meetings as well as oral briefings by the Chairman to interested Member States after each meeting. The Committee also provides tables indicating the status of emergency medical evacuation flights processed under the "no-objection procedure". A compilation of decisions on other major issues considered at Committee meetings is prepared on a regular basis and made available to any delegation upon request. In addition, an annual report to the Security Council on its activities is prepared by the Committee (S/1996/2).

By a note verbale dated 1 March 1996, Egypt requested the Committee's approval for 45 flights of Egypt Air from Cairo to Tripoli and Benghazi and on to Jeddah, and an equal number of return flights, for the purpose of transporting Libyan pilgrims to perform the Haj. The Committee approved the Egyptian request, with certain conditions.

In 1996, the Committee received reports of a violation concerning an unauthorized flight from Tripoli to Jeddah for the transport of Libyan pilgrims during the 1996 Haj season. Appropriate action was taken by the Committee in response to the violation (S/PRST/1996/18).

During the period under consideration, the Council conducted three reviews of the sanctions. On those occasions, the members found that conditions did not exist for modifying the regime of sanctions established by the Council in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992). Accordingly, the President of the Council issued statements on the same day (S/PRST/1995/36 and S/PRST/1995/56) reflecting that position on behalf of the members of the Council. No statement was issued on the occasion of the Committee's twelfth review, held on 21 March 1996.

(f) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The Committee was established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo, imposed by resolution 733 (1992), on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 8 May 1992, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review the Committee held one meeting and dealt with seven communications concerning the mandatory embargo against Somalia.

In accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted a report, on 15 January 1996, on its activities from its establishment in 1992 to 31 December 1995 (S/1996/17).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1995, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby (Oman) as Chairman, with the delegations of Honduras and Rwanda providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1996 it consists of H.E. Mr. Park Soo Gil (Republic of Korea) as Chairman, with the delegations of Egypt and Honduras providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

(g) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

The Dayton Peace Agreement initialled in November 1995 and signed in December 1995 opened up the way for a more effective implementation of the mandate of the International Tribunal. In particular, the former war area has now become accessible, allowing more *in situ* investigations to be carried out by the Prosecutor's Office. The rise in investigations has been one of the factors that have led to the increased activity of the International Tribunal. The International Tribunal became fully operational in 1996.

As of 29 May 1996, 15 indictments had been issued by the International Tribunal, involving a total of 58 indictees. In one case, upon the request of the Prosecutor, the Tribunal requested the deferral of a national investigation against one of the suspects.

A total of four hearings were held under rule 61 of the Tribunal's rules of procedure and evidence. Rule 61 allows for an international arrest warrant to be issued by the Judges, to be transmitted to all States, if the personal service of the indictment to the accused has not been effected and, consequently, the accused has not appeared before the Tribunal.

The Tribunal's first trial commenced on 7 May 1996. Hearings are expected to continue for a number of weeks. Preliminary hearings are being held in a few other cases. Whereas most of the defendants now at trial or awaiting trial have pleaded not guilty, one defendant has recently pleaded guilty. In yet another case, the trial was terminated by the decease of the accused.

Furthermore, over the past year, a total of 11 individuals have been held, at different times, in custody at the United Nations Detention Unit. A total of eight persons, Bosnian Serbs and Croats as well as Muslims, are currently being detained.

The Judges of the International Tribunal held three plenary sessions in The Hague. During these sessions, the Judges *inter alia* amended the rules of procedure and evidence, (re-)elected the President and Vice-President, determined the composition of the Trial Chambers and assessed the situation of the Tribunal. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1047 (1996) of 29 February 1996, Justice Louise Arbour (Canada), was appointed by the Security Council, effective 1 October 1996, as the new Prosecutor of both the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, following the resignation of Justice Richard Goldstone.

(h) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola*

The Committee was established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to ensure the effective implementation of the mandatory sanctions imposed by that resolution against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products. According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 25 October 1993, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review, the Committee held two meetings and dealt with eight communications concerning the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Council against UNITA.

In accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted a report, on 16 January 1996, on its activities since its establishment in 1993 to 31 December 1995 (S/1996/37).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1995 the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci (Italy) as Chairman, with the delegations of Honduras and Indonesia providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1996 it consists of H.E. Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt) as Chairman, with the same two Vice-Chairmen.

(i) *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda*

The Committee was established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) to ensure the effective implementation of the mandatory sanctions imposed by that resolution against the sale or supply to Rwanda of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts. According to the new consolidated guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 10 October 1995, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1011 (1995), all decisions are taken by consensus.

By paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda were lifted until 1 September 1996. Under that resolution, the Committee is also required to report to the Council on notifications received from States on the export of arms or related *matériel* to Rwanda as well as notifications of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Rwanda. Accordingly, three notifications received by the Committee were reported to the Security Council (S/1996/329, S/1996/396 and S/1996/407).

By paragraph 3 of resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, the Committee is required to collate and provide to the International Commission of Inquiry information in its possession relating to the mandate of the Commission, i.e., on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandese government forces in the Great Lakes region in violation of resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995). Accordingly, the Committee provided the Commission with relevant information as required on 24 November and 4 December 1995.

During the period under review the Committee held 3 meetings and dealt with 28 communications concerning the mandatory sanctions imposed against Rwanda.

In accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted a report on 1 February 1996 on its activities from its establishment in 1994 to 31 December 1995 (S/1996/82).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1995, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Botswana and Italy providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1996 the bureau remains the same.

(j) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandese Citizens responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

The six judges of the Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda were elected by the General Assembly on 24 May 1995. The Tribunal shares the Appeals Chamber, which is made up of five Judges and the same Prosecutor, with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1047 (1996) of 29 February 1996, Justice Louise Arbour (Canada), was appointed by the Security Council, effective 1 October 1996, as the new Prosecutor of both the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, following the resignation of Justice Richard Goldstone.

In June 1995, the six trial judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the five appeals judges, at the first plenary, elected Judge Laity Kama as President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and Judge Yakov A. Ostrovsky as Vice-President of the Tribunal. At that session, the Judges also adopted the rules of procedure and evidence of the Tribunal. In accordance with the decision of the Security Council, the Secretary-General established the Office of the Prosecutor in Kigali, Rwanda, under the direction of Justice Richard Goldstone, assisted by his Deputy.

On 9 September 1995, the Secretary-General, following consultation with the Judges of the Tribunal, appointed Mr. Andronico O. Adede Registrar of the Tribunal. The Registrar reported to the Tribunal's headquarters in Arusha in early November 1995 and established the operation of the Tribunal. On 28 November 1995, the Tribunal issued its first indictments consisting of eight accused and issued warrants of arrests signed by the Judge in Chamber.

(k) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee was established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia. According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 25 May 1995, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review the Committee held one meeting.

In accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted a report, on 26 January 1996, on its activities from its establishment to 31 December 1995 (S/1996/72).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1995, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Gerardo Martinez Blanco (Honduras) as Chairman, with the delegations of Indonesia and Italy providing the two Vice-Chairmen; for 1996 the bureau remains the same.

Part I
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

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Chapter 1
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. United Nations Protection Force

1. Consideration at the 3543rd meeting (16 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 998 (1995)

At the 3543rd meeting, held on 16 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 982 (1995) and 987 (1995) (S/1995/444)
>
> "Letter dated 9 June 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/470 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Malaysia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/478), submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, the Netherlands, Oman and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the representatives of Malaysia, Egypt, Croatia and Turkey.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Honduras, China, Botswana, the Czech Republic and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3543rd meeting, on 16 June 1995, draft resolution S/1995/478, as orally revised in its provisional form, received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 2 abstentions (China, Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 998 (1995).*

Resolution 998 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force as referred to in resolution 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and the need for its full implementation,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1995 (S/1995/444),
>
> "*Having considered* also the letter of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1995 and its annex (S/1995/470 and Add.1),
>
> "*Noting* that the rapid reaction force referred to in the above-mentioned letter will be an integral part of the existing United Nations peacekeeping operation and that the status of the United Nations Protection Force and its impartiality will be maintained,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* by the continuing armed hostilities in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> "*Expressing its deep regret* that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to deteriorate and that the parties were not able to agree to a further ceasefire following the breakdown of the ceasefire agreement of 23 December 1994 (S/1995/8) and its subsequent expiration on 1 May 1995,
>
> "*Gravely concerned* that the regular obstruction of deliveries of humanitarian assistance and the denial

of the use of Sarajevo airport by the Bosnian Serb side threaten the ability of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to carry out its mandate,

"*Condemning* in the strongest possible terms all attacks by the parties on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force,

"*Condemning* also the increasing attacks on the civilian population by Bosnian Serb forces,

"*Determined* to enhance the protection of the United Nations Protection Force and to enable it to carry out its mandate,

"*Noting* the letter of 14 June 1995 (S/1995/483, annex) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina welcoming the reinforcement of the United Nations Protection Force,

"*Stressing* the importance at this juncture of renewed efforts to achieve an overall peaceful settlement,

"*Underlining* once again the urgent need for acceptance by the Bosnian Serb party of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting point, opening the way to the negotiation of such an overall peaceful settlement,

"*Reaffirming* the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Reaffirming further* that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Determining* that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security of the United Nations Peace Forces/United Nations Protection Force and its freedom of movement for the accomplishment of all its missions, and to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb forces release immediately and unconditionally all remaining detained personnel of the United Nations Protection Force, and further demands that all parties fully respect the safety of Force personnel and others engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and ensure their complete freedom of movement;

"2. *Emphasizes* that there can be no military solution to the conflict, stresses the importance it attaches to vigorous pursuit of a political settlement, and reiterates its demand that the Bosnian Serb party accept the Contact Group peace plan as a starting point;

"3. *Calls upon* the parties to agree without further delay to a ceasefire and a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"4. *Demands* that all parties allow unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to all parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, to the safe areas;

"5. *Demands further* that the Bosnian Serb forces comply immediately with the agreement of 5 June 1992 (S/24075, annex) and ensure unimpeded access by land to Sarajevo;

"6. *Demands* that the parties respect fully the status of the safe areas and in particular the need to ensure the safety of the civilian population therein;

"7. *Underlines* the need for a mutually agreed demilitarization of the safe areas and their immediate surroundings and the benefits this would bring to all parties in terms of the cessation of attacks on the safe areas and of launching military attacks therefrom;

"8. *Encourages*, in this context, the Secretary-General further to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the parties on the modalities for demilitarization, taking particular account of the need to ensure the safety of the civilian population, and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with these efforts;

"9. *Welcomes* the letter of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1995 on the reinforcement of the United Nations Protection Force and the establishment of a rapid reaction capacity to enable the United Nations Peace Forces/United Nations Protection Force to carry out its mandate;

"10. *Decides* accordingly to authorize an increase in the personnel of the United Nations Peace Forces/United Nations Protection Force, acting under the present mandate and on the terms set out in the above-mentioned letter, by up to 12,500 additional troops, the modalities of financing to be determined later;

"11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry forward the implementation of paragraphs 9 and 10 above, maintaining close contact with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and others concerned;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in taking any decisions with respect to the deployment of personnel of the United Nations Protection Force, to take full account of the need to enhance their security and minimize the dangers to which they might be exposed;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, Oman and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Germany.

2. Communications received between 16 June and 18 August 1995

Letter dated 16 June 1995 (S/1995/492) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1995/509) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1995/515) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1995/525) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1995 from the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/543) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1995/585) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that Germany had offered to make available a field hospital for United Nations peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia and proposing that Germany be added to the list of Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to the peacekeeping forces established by resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995).

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/586) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 14 July 1995 (S/1995/585) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 25 July (A/50/313-S/1995/620) from the representatives of Croatia and Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the meeting held in Brijuni Island on 21 July 1995 between the President of Croatia and the President of Turkey.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/635) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on 28 July 1995.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/644) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/664) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1995/685) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1995/707) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, regarding the deployment on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the additional troops authorized by the Council pursuant to its resolution 998 (1995) and freedom of movement for the units of the rapid reaction force.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/710) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of

Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/638) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

3. Consideration at the 3568th meeting (19 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3568th meeting, held on 19 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
>
> > "Letter dated 17 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/707)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/40):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the contents of the Secretary-General's letter of 17 August 1995 (S/1995/707) regarding the continued impediments to the functioning and deployment of the rapid reaction force established by resolution 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995.
>
> "The Council reaffirms in this regard that the rapid reaction force is an integral part of the United Nations Peace Forces/United Nations Protection Force and that its deployment is crucial for the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations Protection Force to carry out its mandate in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It shares the Secretary-General's view that the existing status-of-forces agreements constitute an appropriate and sufficient basis for the presence of the United Nations Peace Forces/United Nations Protection Force, including the rapid reaction force.
>
> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the implications of the continued impediments to the functioning of the rapid reaction force for the effectiveness of the United Nations mission in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It calls upon the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately to remove all impediments and to give clear undertakings concerning the freedom of movement and provision of facilities for the rapid reaction force, in order that it may perform its tasks without further delay. It further calls upon them to resolve forthwith within the framework of the existing status-of-forces agreements any outstanding difficulties with the relevant United Nations authorities.
>
> "The Security Council supports fully the efforts of the Secretary-General in this matter and will return to this question in the light of a further report which the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to submit no later than 24 August 1995."

4. Communications received between 25 August 1995 and 15 February 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 25 August 1995 (S/1995/740) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 August 1995 from the Minister in the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations, to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1995/777) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/904) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995), providing information to assist the Council in its deliberations on the future of the three peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia: the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO; the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1995/1050) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security

Council, stating that the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the Implementation Force took place in Sarajevo on 20 December 1995 at 11 a.m. local time.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 6 February (S/1996/83) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995), *inter alia*, describing the progress achieved in the phasing out of UNPROFOR.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/113) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his report dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83) had been discussed by the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the report with appreciation.

B. The situation in Croatia

1. Consideration at the 3545th meeting (16 June 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3545th meeting, held on 16 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Croatia
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 994 (1995) (S/1995/467)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/30):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1995 (S/1995/467) submitted pursuant to its resolution 994 (1995) of 17 May 1995. It is concerned at the situation described therein and at the continuing failure of the parties to cooperate satisfactorily with UNCRO and to comply fully with the demands of the Council. It condemns in particular the continuation of offensive actions and the intimidation of UNCRO personnel in violation of its resolution 994 (1995).
>
> "The Security Council looks to the parties to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNCRO in the performance of its mandate and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of its personnel. The Council demands that they fulfil their commitment under the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994, in particular in respect of the withdrawal of all forces and heavy weapons from the zones of separation, and fully implement the 2 December 1994 agreement on economic confidence-building measures. It calls upon the parties, and in particular the Government of Croatia, to cease all military action in and around Sector South. It also calls upon all parties to respect fully the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to stop any action that extends the conflict across this border, since this is in violation of the Council's resolutions. It reiterates its warning that, in the event of failure to comply with the demand in its resolution 994 (1995) that the parties refrain from taking any further military measures or actions that could lead to the escalation of the situation, it will consider further steps needed to ensure such compliance.
>
> "The Security Council requests the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 to continue to investigate, in accordance with its mandate, reports of violations of resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes the agreement of the Government of Croatia to a continued UNCRO presence in the area of Western Slavonia known as Sector West for the purposes of implementing its mandate, in particular in respect of human rights, to which it continues to attach great importance. It endorses the Secretary-General's view as to the necessity for reconciliation and confidence-building in that Sector. It stresses the importance it attaches to full respect for the human rights of the Serb population there. It encourages the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as other international organizations and agencies in this regard.
>
> "The Security Council notes the Secretary-General's judgement that completion of the redeployment of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the Republic of Croatia by 30 June 1995 envisaged in its resolution 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 is no longer possible. It requests the Secretary-General to proceed as expeditiously as possible with this redeployment with the aim of fulfilling all the tasks under the mandate of UNCRO. It demands that

the parties cooperate with the efforts of UNCRO to implement fully its mandate.

"The Security Council notes the fact that both parties have stated their desire that the peacekeeping mission should continue, and are seeking the assistance of UNCRO. It welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to monitor closely their cooperation with UNCRO and their compliance with the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994, and requests him to keep the Council fully informed. Such cooperation and compliance are essential for the implementation of the mandate of UNCRO and for progress towards a negotiated settlement respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and which guarantees the security and rights of all communities.

"The Security Council could not countenance moves by the local Serb authorities in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish a union between them, since this would be inconsistent with the Council's commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council stresses that there can be no military solution to the conflict and calls upon the parties to reaffirm their commitment to a peaceful resolution of their differences.

"The Security Council notes with distress the loss of life and casualties that have been suffered by UNCRO and extends its condolences to the families of the bereaved.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

2. Communications received between 16 June and 1 August 1995

Corrigendum dated 16 June 1995 (S/1995/467/Corr.1) to the report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 994 (1995).

Letter dated 16 June (S/1995/492) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1995/500) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1995/518) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1995/531) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1995/538) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 14 July (S/1995/575), transmitting a periodic report prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1995/594) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1995/601) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/609) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on the Implementation of the Washington Agreement, Joint Defence against Serb Aggression and Reaching a Political Solution Congruent with the Efforts of the International Community, signed by the President of the Republic of Croatia, the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after their summit in Split, Croatia, on 22 July 1995.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/620) from the representatives of Croatia and Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the meeting held in Brijuni Island on 21 July 1995 between the President of Croatia and the President of Turkey.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/626) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report addressed to the Secretary-General on 17 July 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/628) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/635) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 28 July 1995 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of ASEAN.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/637) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/640) from the representatives of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the five-nation Contact Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to Mr. Carl Bildt, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

3. Consideration at the 3560th meeting (3 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3560th meeting, held on 3 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/37):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the deterioration in the situation in and around the Republic of Croatia.
>
> "The Security Council fully supports the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and of the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to defuse the situation, in line with the Council's previous resolutions.
>
> "The Security Council stresses that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Croatia and welcomes the holding of talks between the parties in Geneva earlier today. It calls on both parties to commit themselves fully to that process, and to acceptance of the draft agreement drawn up by the Co-Chairman as a basis for continuing those talks.
>
> "The Security Council demands that the parties halt all military actions and exercise the utmost restraint."

4. Communication received on 4 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 3 August 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 August 1995 (S/1995/650) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 981 (1995), providing assistance to the Council in its consideration of the continuing mandate of UNCRO.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/617) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

5. Consideration at the 3561st meeting (4 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3561st meeting, held on 4 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/38):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the resumption of hostilities in and around the Republic of Croatia. The Council recalls the statement by its President of 3 August 1995. It strongly deplores the decision by the Croatian Government to launch a broad military offensive, thereby unacceptably escalating the conflict, with the risk of further consequent attacks by whatever party, and demands that all military action cease immediately and that there be full compliance with all Council resolutions including resolution 994 (1995).
>
> "The Security Council condemns any shelling of civilian targets. It demands that no military action be taken against civilians and that their human rights be fully respected. It reminds the parties of their responsibilities under international humanitarian law and reiterates that those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts. The Council calls on the parties to cooperate fully with UNCRO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in ensuring access and protection to the local civilian population as appropriate.
>
> "The Security Council strongly condemns attacks by Croatian Government forces on personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping forces, which have resulted in casualties, including the death of one member of the peacekeeping forces. It demands that such attacks cease immediately and that all detained personnel be released. It also reminds the parties, and in particular the Croatian Government, that they have an obligation to respect United Nations personnel, to ensure their safety and freedom of movement at all times and to enable UNCRO to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Council expresses condolences to the Government of Denmark and to the family of the member of the United Nations peacekeeping forces who lost his life.
>
> "The Security Council deeply regrets the breakdown of the talks that began in Geneva on 3 August 1995. It calls upon the Croatian Government to return to the talks. It reiterates that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Croatia. It reaffirms its call for an unreserved commitment to the search for a negotiated settlement and to resumption of talks on the basis of the draft agreement drawn up by the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.
>
> "The Security Council will remain seized of the matter, and will consider any further measures that may be necessary."

6. Communications received between 4 and 9 August 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 4 August 1995 (S/1995/651) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration of the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/654) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1995/655) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/656) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/658) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/660) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1995/662) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1995/663) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/664) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/666) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing the latest developments in Croatia and United Nations activities before and since the recent outbreak of hostilities there.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1995/670) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1995/672) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1995/675) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1995/681) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an extraordinary meeting of the Council to consider Croatian aggression against Serb civilians.

7. Consideration at the 3563rd meeting (10 August 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1009 (1995)

At the 3563rd meeting, held on 10 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Croatia
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 981 (1995) (S/1995/650)
> >
> > "Letter dated 7 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/666)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its discussion.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/676) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a statement by Ambassador Djokic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Germany, China, Botswana, the Russian Federation and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3563rd meeting, on 10 August 1995, draft resolution S/1995/676 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1009 (1995).*

Resolution 1009 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 990 (1995) of 28 April 1995 and 994 (1995) of 17 May 1995,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the statements by its President of 3 and 4 August 1995 (S/PRST/1995/37 and S/PRST/1995/38), and deeply concerned that the demands set out therein have not yet been fully complied with by the Government of the Republic of Croatia,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 August 1995 (S/1995/650) and his letter of 7 August 1995 (S/1995/666),
>
> "*Noting with concern* reports of violations of resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 as reflected in the Secretary-General's report of 3 August 1995,
>
> "*Deeply regretting* the breakdown of the talks that began in Geneva on 3 August 1995,
>
> "*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof, and in this context, welcoming all international efforts to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia,

"*Strongly deploring* the broad military offensive launched on 4 August 1995 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, thereby unacceptably escalating the conflict, with the risk of further consequent attacks by whatever party,

"*Condemning* the shelling of civilian targets,

"*Deeply concerned* at the grave situation of persons displaced from their homes as a result of the conflict and at reports of violations of international humanitarian law,

"*Stressing the need* to protect the rights of the local Serb population,

"*Condemning* in the strongest terms the unacceptable acts by Croatian government forces against personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping forces, including those which have resulted in the death of a Danish member of those forces and two Czech members, and expressing its condolences to the Governments concerned,

"*Noting* the agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Peace Forces signed on 6 August 1995 (S/1995/666, annex III) and stressing the need for the Government of the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its provisions,

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Demands* that the Government of the Republic of Croatia cease immediately all military actions and that there be full compliance with all Council resolutions, including resolution 994 (1995);

"2. *Demands further* that the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in conformity with internationally recognized standards and in compliance with the agreement of 6 August 1995 between the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Peace Forces, (a) respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their rights to remain, leave or return in safety, (b) allow access to this population by international humanitarian organizations, and (c) create conditions conducive to the return of those persons who have left their homes;

"3. *Reminds* the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its responsibility to allow access for representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to members of the local Serb forces who are detained by the Croatian Government forces;

"4. *Reiterates* that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international humanitarian institutions to assess the humanitarian situation of the local Serb population including the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and to report thereon as soon as possible;

"6. *Demands* that the Government of the Republic of Croatia fully respect the status of United Nations personnel, refrain from any attacks against them, bring to justice those responsible for any such attacks, and ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel at all times, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of steps taken and decisions rendered in this regard;

"7. *Urges* the parties and others concerned to exercise maximum restraint in and around Sector East, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation there under review;

"8. *Reminds* all parties of their obligation to comply fully with the provisions of resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993;

"9. *Reiterates its call* for a negotiated settlement which guarantees the rights of all communities, and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to resume talks under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three weeks of the adoption of the present resolution on the implementation of this resolution and on the implications of the situation for UNCRO, and expresses its readiness to consider promptly his recommendations in relation to UNCRO;

"11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further measures to achieve compliance with this resolution."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Italy, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Argentina, and by the

President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Indonesia.

8. Communications received between 10 and 31 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 10 August 1995 (S/1995/682) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1995/684) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1995/687) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1995/688) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/692) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/693 and Corr.1 and 2) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/694) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/695) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/696) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1995/704) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/712) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1995/717) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/721) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement on the situation in and around Dubrovnik made by the Presidency of the European Union on 19 August 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 August (S/1995/730) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1009 (1995), describing events up to 20 August 1995 and intended to assist the Council in its consideration of the implications for the mandate of UNCRO of the situation following the military offensive launched by the Government of Croatia on 4 August 1995.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1995/733) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1995/745) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/748) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating, *inter alia*, that the members of the Security Council had considered his report of 23 August 1995 (S/1995/730); that they agreed with the recommendation set out in paragraph 32 concerning the repatriation of the remaining UNCRO battalions, with the exception of the two in Sector East; and that they supported his views concerning the possible future configuration and tasks of UNCRO and urged him to continue his contacts in that regard.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1995/759) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

9. Consideration at the 3573rd meeting (7 September 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3573rd meeting, held on 7 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1009 (1995) (S/1995/730)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/44):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 August 1995 (S/1995/730) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1009 (1995) of 10 August 1995 on Croatia and in particular the humanitarian situation and human rights violations described therein.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the grave situation of refugees and persons displaced during the Croatian offensive and at reports of violations of international humanitarian law as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 August 1995 (S/1995/730). The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General that the mass exodus of the local Serb population has created a humanitarian crisis of significant proportions. The Council is also concerned by reports of human rights violations including the burning of houses, looting of property and killings and demands that the Government of Croatia immediately investigate all such reports and take appropriate measures to put an end to such acts.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its demand that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their right to remain or return in safety.
>
> "The Security Council welcomes efforts made by the Secretary-General in coordination with international humanitarian organizations in response to this acute humanitarian situation. It calls upon all Member States to provide urgent humanitarian relief and assistance to these refugees and displaced persons.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts. The Council reiterates in this context that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993) and its organs.
>
> "The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

10. Communications received between 7 and 27 September 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 September 1995 (S/1995/775) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 September (S/1995/783) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/792) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 September 1995 from the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/828) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 29 September pursuant to Security Council resolution 1009 (1995) (S/1995/835), describing the outcome of the discussions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the Croatian Government and the local Serb leadership as to what tasks, if any, it would be useful for UNCRO to continue to perform in Sector East and elsewhere in Croatia under the current mandate of UNCRO.

11. Consideration at the 3584th meeting (3 October 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3584th meeting, held on 3 October 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/49):

> "The Security Council expresses its concern at the humanitarian situation in and around the Republic of Croatia, including the situation of refugees from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
>
> "The Security Council is particularly concerned at the withdrawal of refugee status from and the consequent ending of assistance to many refugees from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at present in the Republic of Croatia. The decisions of the Government of Croatia in this regard may lead to the involuntary return of tens of thousands of people

to an area that is neither safe nor prepared to receive them. The Council stresses the importance of the principle of *non-refoulement* set out in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, to which Croatia is a party. The Council urges the Government of Croatia to continue to provide asylum to all refugees regardless of their origin.

"The Security Council is also seriously concerned at the situation of the refugees from the Republic of Croatia wishing to return, as well as of those ethnic Serbs who have chosen to remain in the Republic of Croatia. It reiterates its demands, contained, *inter alia*, in its resolution 1009 (1995), that the Government of Croatia respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their right to remain or return in safety, investigate all reports of human rights violations and take appropriate measures to put an end to such acts. The Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to lift any time limits placed on the return of refugees to Croatia to reclaim their property. The Council also calls on the Government to cooperate with international humanitarian organizations in the creation of conditions conducive for the repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

12. Communications received between 6 October and 15 November 1995

Letter dated 6 October 1995 (S/1995/843) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the guiding basic principles for negotiations for the peaceful reintegration of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem with the rest of the Republic of Croatia, signed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Croatian Serb authorities in Eastern Slavonia, on 3 October 1995 at Erdut, Croatia.

Letter dated 10 October (S/1995/859) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that the members of the Council had considered his report of 29 September 1995 (S/1995/835) and that they agreed with the arrangements set out in that report for the remainder of the current mandate of UNCRO pending, in the case of Eastern Slavonia, the outcome of the ongoing negotiations on the subject.

Letter dated 24 October (S/1995/883) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/896) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/901) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/907) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1995/916) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1995/921) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/1995/933), transmitting the first periodic report prepared by Ms. Elisabeth Rehn, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 of 8 March 1995 and Economic and Social Council decision 1995/290 of 25 July 1995.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1995/951) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, signed between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Croatian Serb authorities in Eastern Slavonia on 12 November 1995.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1995/964) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine dated 14 November 1995 concerning the signing of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

13. Consideration at the 3596th meeting (22 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1023 (1995)

At the 3596th meeting, held on 22 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

> "Letter dated 15 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/951)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/979) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, Indonesia, the Czech Republic, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Decision: *At the 3596th meeting, on 22 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/979 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1023 (1995).*

Resolution 1023 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,
>
> "*Reaffirming once again* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, known as Sector East, are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,
>
> "*Affirming* the importance it attaches to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all in those territories,
>
> "*Commending* the continuing efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), signed on 12 November 1995 between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb representatives in the presence of the United Nations mediator and the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Croatia;
>
> "2. *Recognizes* the request to it contained in the Basic Agreement to establish a Transitional Administration and authorize an appropriate international force, stands ready to consider the above request expeditiously in order to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement, and invites the Secretary-General to maintain the closest possible contact with all those concerned in order to assist with its work on the matter;
>
> "3. *Stresses* the need for the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb party to cooperate fully on the basis of the Agreement and refrain from any military activity or any measure that might hinder the implementation of the transitional arrangements set out in it, and reminds them of their obligation to cooperate fully with UNCRO and to ensure its safety and freedom of movement;
>
> "4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America and Italy, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Oman.

14. Communication received on 29 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1995

Letter dated 29 November (S/1995/998) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1995 submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987), providing information to assist the Council in its deliberations on the future of the three peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia: UNCRO, UNPROFOR and UNPREDEP.

15. Consideration at the 3600th meeting (30 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1025 (1995)

At the 3600th meeting, held on 30 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/994) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of China.

Decision: *At the 3600th meeting, on 30 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/994 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1025 (1995).*

Resolution 1025 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolution 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

"*Recalling also* the report of the Secretary-General of 29 September 1995 (S/1995/835) and the letter of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General of 10 October 1995 (S/1995/859),

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 1023 (1995) of 22 November 1995,

"*Reaffirming once again* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, known as Sector East, are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

"*Affirming* the importance it attaches to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all in those territories and elsewhere in the Republic of Croatia,

"*Welcoming* again the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), signed on 12 November 1995 between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb representatives,

"*Welcoming* the positive role played by UNCRO, and paying tribute to the personnel of UNCRO in the performance of their mandate,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),

"*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date and no later than 14 December 1995 a report on all aspects of the establishment by the Council of an operation consisting of a transitional administration and a transitional peacekeeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement including on the possibilities for assistance from the host country in offsetting the costs of the operation;

"3. *Decides* that, in order to allow for the orderly establishment of the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above, the mandate of UNCRO shall terminate after an interim period ending on 15 January 1996 or when the Council has decided on the deployment, including on the necessary period for the transfer of authority, of the transitional peacekeeping force referred to in that paragraph, whichever is sooner;

"4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

16. Communications received between 13 and 21 December 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1025 (1995), describing all aspects of the establishment by the Council of an operation consisting of a transitional administration and a transitional peacekeeping force to implement the relevant provisions of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and outlining the possibilities of assistance from the host country in offsetting the costs of the operation and addendum containing the related cost estimate.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1995/1048) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration concerning the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Council on 16 December 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 December (S/1995/1051) on the situation of human rights in Croatia submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995), covering measures taken by the Government of Croatia to implement Security Council resolutions 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995) during the period from 23 August to the end of November 1995.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1995/1053) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that the members of the Council had reviewed his report of 13 December 1995 on the implementation of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/1028 and Add.1) and that they agreed with him that the Agreement merited full international support for its effective and timely implementation.

17. Consideration at the 3615th meeting (22 December 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3615th meeting, held on 22 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

> "Report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1995/1051)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/63):

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/1051) of 21 December 1995, which it has just received.

"The Security Council, as a matter of urgency, expresses its grave concern that, according to information in that report, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has ignored the call of the Council in the statement by its President of 3 October 1995 (S/PRST/1995/49) that it lift any time limits placed on the return of refugees to reclaim their property. The requirement that owners must reclaim their property by 27 December 1995 constitutes a virtually insurmountable obstacle for most Serb refugees.

"The Security Council strongly demands that the Government of the Republic of Croatia lift immediately any time limits placed on the return of refugees to reclaim their property.

"The Security Council will continue its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General."

18. Communications received between 22 December 1995 and 3 January 1996

Letter dated 22 December 1995 (S/1995/1059) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1995/1060) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/3) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

19. Consideration at the 3617th meeting (8 January 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3617th meeting, held on 8 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

> "Report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1995/1051)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/2):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 December 1995 (S/1995/1051) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1019 (1995) of 9 November 1995 on Croatia and in particular the humanitarian situation and human rights violations described therein.
>
> "The Security Council strongly condemns the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in the former sectors North and South in the Republic of Croatia, as described in the report of the Secretary-General, including killings of several hundreds of civilians, systematic and widespread looting and arson and other forms of destruction of property. The Council expresses its deep concern that there is a considerable discrepancy between the number of perpetrators that have so far been brought to justice and the number of reported violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to make every effort to arrest all perpetrators and bring them promptly to trial.
>
> "The Security Council is disturbed by the humanitarian and security situation of the mostly elderly Serb population that has remained in the former sectors in the Republic of Croatia. The Council is gravely concerned at the information contained in the report on continuing extensive harassment and intimidation, looting of property and other forms of abuse. It reaffirms once again its demand that the Government of the Republic of Croatia take urgent measures to stop all such acts immediately and calls on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to provide urgently needed food, medical assistance and proper shelter to the Serb population.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts. It recalls with dismay the failure to date of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to transfer to the custody of the International Tribunal established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993) persons indicted by the Tribunal and expresses its concern at the recent appointment of one of those indicted to a position in the Croatian army. The Council reiterates that all States must cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the situation of the refugees from the Republic of Croatia who wish to return. The Council shares the Secretary-General's view that the rights of the members of the Serb population who fled during the military operation to return to their homes in safety and dignity are being severely curtailed by the absence of constructive measures to facilitate their return. The Council reaffirms its demand that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the members of the local Serb population, including their right to remain, leave or return in safety, and demands that that Government create conditions conducive to the return of those persons and urgently establish procedures to facilitate the processing of requests by persons wishing to return. It also urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to refrain from any measure that would adversely affect the exercise of the right to return.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its call on the Republic of Croatia to lift any time limits placed on the return of refugees to reclaim their property. It notes the decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of 27 December 1995 to suspend the deadline set in the relevant Croatian law as a step in the right direction. The Council will follow closely whether the Republic of Croatia will lift any such time- limit in a definitive manner.
>
> "The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of 30 December 1995 to suspend criminal proceedings against and release 455 local Serbs detained on suspicion of armed rebellion. The Council calls on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to take appropriate measures to ensure that the right to a fair trial of those Serbs who remained and have been arrested and accused of war crimes or armed rebellion is safeguarded.
>
> "The Security Council affirms that it is necessary to ensure that the rights of persons belonging to the Serb minority are adequately safeguarded in the legal and constitutional framework of the Republic of Croatia. It urges the Government of Croatia to rescind its decision to suspend several articles of the 'Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of National and Ethnic Communities in the Republic of Croatia' as described in the report of the Secretary-General. The Council stresses that strict respect for the rights of persons belonging to the Serb minority will also be of great importance to the implementation of the Basic Agreement of 12

November 1995 on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex).

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the progress of measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to implement resolution 1019 (1995) and the demands set out in the present statement, requests the Secretary-General to report to it no later than 15 February 1996 on this matter and expresses its intention to act as appropriate.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

20. Communications received on 10 and 11 January 1996

Letter dated 10 January 1996 (S/1996/13) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1996/21) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

21. Consideration at the 3619th meeting (15 January 1996) and the adoption of resolutions 1037 (1996) and 1038 (1996)

At the 3619th meeting, held on 15 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/23) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/24) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Croatia.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Egypt, China, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Chile, Honduras, the Republic of Korea, Guinea-Bissau, Botswana, Poland and Germany.

Decision: *At the 3619th meeting, on 15 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/23 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1037 (1996).*

Resolution 1037 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 1023 (1995) of 22 November 1995 and 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995,

"*Reaffirming* once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

"*Stressing* the importance it attaches to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedom of all in those territories,

"*Expressing* its support for the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), signed on 12 November 1995 between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community (the Basic Agreement),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028),

"*Stressing* the importance it places on mutual recognition among the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Desiring* to support the parties in their effort to provide for a peaceful settlement of their disputes, and thus to contribute to achievement of peace in the region as a whole,

"*Stressing* the obligations of Member States to meet all their commitments to the United Nations in relation to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia,

"*Determining* that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, "*Determined* to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Republic of Croatia, and to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* to establish for an initial period of 12 months a United Nations peacekeeping operation for the Region referred to in the Basic Agreement, with both military and civilian components, under the name 'United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium';

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the parties and with the Security Council, a Transitional Administrator, who will have overall authority over the civilian and military components of the Transitional Administration and who will exercise the authority given to it in the Basic Agreement;

"3. *Decides* that the demilitarization of the region, as provided in the Basic Agreement, shall be completed within thirty days from the date the Secretary-General informs the Council, based on the assessment of the Transitional Administrator, that the military component of the Transitional Administration has been deployed and is ready to undertake its mission;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report monthly to the Council, the first such report to be submitted within one week after the date on which the demilitarization is scheduled to be completed pursuant to paragraph 3 above, regarding the activities of the Transitional Administration and the implementation of the Basic Agreement by the parties;

"5. *Strongly urges* the parties to refrain from any unilateral actions which could hinder the handover from UNCRO to the Transitional Administration or the implementation of the Basic Agreement, and encourages them to continue to adopt confidence-building measures to promote an environment of mutual trust;

"6. *Decides* that, no later than fourteen days after the date on which demilitarization is scheduled to be completed pursuant to paragraph 3 above, it will review whether the parties have shown a willingness to implement the Basic Agreement, taking into consideration the parties' actions and information provided to the Council by the Secretary-General;

"7. *Calls upon* the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Basic Agreement and to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration;

"8. *Decides* to reconsider the mandate of the Transitional Administration if at any time it receives a report from the Secretary-General that the parties have significantly failed to comply with their obligations under the Basic Agreement;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 December 1996 on the Transitional Administration and the implementation of the Basic Agreement, and expresses its readiness to review the situation in the light of that report and to take appropriate action;

"10. *Decides* that the military component of the Transitional Administration shall consist of a force with an initial deployment of up to 5,000 troops, which will have the following mandate:

"(a) To supervise and facilitate the demilitarization as undertaken by the parties to the Basic Agreement, according to the schedule and procedures to be established by the Transitional Administration;

"(b) To monitor the voluntary and safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their home of origin in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as provided for in the Basic Agreement;

"(c) To contribute, by its presence, to the maintenance of peace and security in the region; and

"(d) Otherwise to assist in implementation of the Basic Agreement;

"11. *Decides* that, consistent with the objectives and functions set out in paragraphs 12 to 17 of the Secretary-General's report of 13 December 1995, the civilian component of the Transitional Administration shall have the following mandate:

"(a) To establish a temporary police force, define its structure and size, develop a training programme and oversee its implementation, and monitor treatment of offenders and the prison system, as quickly as possible, as set out in paragraph 16 (a) of the Secretary-General's report;

"(b) To undertake tasks relating to civil administration as set out in paragraph 16 (b) of the Secretary-General's report;

"(c) To undertake tasks relating to the functioning of public services as set out in paragraph 16 (c) of the Secretary-General's report;

"(d) To facilitate the return of refugees as set out in paragraph 16 (e) of the Secretary-General's report;

"(e) To organize elections, to assist in their conduct, and to certify the results as set out in paragraph 16 (g) of the Secretary-General's report and in paragraph 12 of the Basic Agreement; and

"(f) To undertake the other activities described in the Secretary-General's report, including assistance in the coordination of plans for the development and economic reconstruction of the region, and those described in paragraph 12 below;

"12. *Decides* that the Transitional Administration shall also monitor the parties' compliance with their commitment, as specified in the Basic Agreement, to respect the highest standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms, promote an atmosphere of confidence among all local residents irrespective of their ethnic origin, monitor and facilitate the demining of territory within the region, and maintain an active public affairs element;

"13. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to include the Transitional Administration and the United Nations Liaison Office in Zagreb in the definition of 'United Nations Peace Forces and Operations in Croatia' in the present status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to confirm urgently, and no later than the date referred to in paragraph 3 above, on whether this has been done;

"14. *Decides* that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may, at the request of the Transitional Administration and on the basis of procedures communicated to the United Nations, take all necessary measures, including close air support, in defence of the Transitional Administration and, as appropriate, to assist in the withdrawal of the Transitional Administration;

"15. *Requests* that the Transitional Administration and the multinational Implementation Force authorized by the Council in its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995 cooperate, as appropriate, with each other, as well as with the High Representative;

"16. *Calls upon* the parties to the Basic Agreement to cooperate with all agencies and organizations assisting in the activities related to implementation of the Basic Agreement, consistent with the mandate of the Transitional Administration;

"17. *Requests* all international organizations and agencies active in the region to coordinate closely with the Transitional Administration;

"18. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions to support and cooperate with efforts to promote the development and economic reconstruction of the region;

"19. *Underlines* the relationship between the fulfilment by the parties of their commitments in the Basic Agreement and the readiness of the international community to commit financial resources for reconstruction and development;

"20. *Reaffirms* that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its organs in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and the statute of the International Tribunal and shall comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under article 29 of the statute;

"21. *Stresses* that the Transitional Administration shall cooperate with the International Tribunal in the performance of its mandate, including with regard to the protection of the sites identified by the Prosecutor and persons conducting investigations for the International Tribunal;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date a report on the possibilities for contributions from the host country in offsetting the costs of the operation;

"23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3619th meeting, on 15 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/24 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1038 (1996).*

Resolution 1038 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028),

"*Reaffirming once again* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, "*Noting* the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which reaffirmed their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, emphasizing the contribution that this demilitarization has made to the decrease of tension in the region, and stressing the need for the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to agree on a settlement that would peacefully resolve their differences,

"*Stressing* the importance it places on mutual recognition among the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Determining* that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in accordance with Council resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 for a period of three months, to be extended for an additional period of three months upon a report by the Secretary-General that such extension would continue to contribute to the decrease of tension there;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 March 1996 a report for its early consideration on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula as well as on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and on the possibility that the existing mandate be extended or that another international organization may assume the task of monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula;

"3. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational Implementation Force authorized by the Council in its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995 to cooperate fully with each other;

"4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

22. Communications received between 16 and 26 January 1996

Letter dated 16 January 1996 (S/1996/38) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to appoint Mr. Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America) as Transitional Administrator for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1996/39) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 16 January 1996 (S/1996/38) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1996/66 and Add.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, seeking the authorization of the Council for the deployment of 100 United Nations military observers for six months as part of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES) in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

23. Consideration at the 3626th meeting (31 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1043 (1996)

At the 3626th meeting, held on 31 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Croatia

"Letter dated 26 January 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/66 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/70) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3626th meeting, on 31 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/70 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1043 (1996).*

Resolution 1043 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996 establishing the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium,
>
> "*Having considered* the letter dated 26 January 1996 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/66),
>
> "1. *Decides* to authorize, as part of the Transitional Administration, and in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1037 (1996), the deployment of one hundred military observers for a period of six months;
>
> "2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

24. Communications received between 9 and 21 February 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995) informing the Council of developments throughout the United Nations Peace Forces mission area since 23 November 1995, and containing proposals for the administrative support arrangements.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1996/101) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, following consultations with the Government and others concerned, he intended to appoint Major General Jozef Schoups of Belgium as Force Commander of UNTAES effective 1 March 1996.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1996/102) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 9 February 1996 (S/1996/101) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Further report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1996/109), describing developments in the situation of human rights in Croatia up to the end of January 1996.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/113) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his report dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83) had been discussed by the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the report with appreciation.

Letter dated 21 February (S/1996/142) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating his intention to appoint Colonel Göran Gunnarsson of Sweden as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

25. Consideration at the 3633rd meeting (23 February 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3633rd meeting, held on 23 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Croatia
>
> > "Further report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1996/109)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/8):

> "The Security Council has considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 1996 (S/1996/109) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1019 (1995) on Croatia.
>
> "The Security Council recalls the statement by its President of 8 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/2). The Council acknowledges that the incidence of human rights violations has been greatly reduced. However, it expresses concern that isolated incidents of killings and other violations of human rights have been reported. The Council also acknowledges the significant progress made by the Croatian Government in alleviating the humanitarian plight of the mostly elderly Serb population who remain in the former sectors in the Republic of Croatia. The Council looks to the Croatian Government to ensure the security and

well-being of that population and to ensure the provision of basic humanitarian assistance, including access to medical facilities, pension allowances and property. The Council also looks to the Croatian Government to pursue vigorously prosecutions against those suspected of past violations of international humanitarian law and human rights against the local Serb minority.

"The Security Council calls upon the Croatian Government to give due consideration to granting amnesty to local Serbs remaining in detention on charges arising from their alleged participation in the conflict.

"The Security Council reiterates that all States must cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993). It notes that Croatian legislation providing for full cooperation with the International Tribunal is reported to be imminent. The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to uphold its obligations with respect to the International Tribunal unreservedly and without delay.

"The Security Council remains deeply concerned at the situation of those refugees from the Republic of Croatia who wish to return. It condemns the fact that effective measures have not so far been taken in that respect. It calls upon the Croatian Government to ensure the expeditious processing of all requests from refugees. It underlines that the exercise by members of the local Serb population of their rights, including their right to remain, leave or return to their homes in safety and dignity, and reclaim possession of their property, cannot be made conditional upon an agreement on the normalization of relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Council demands that the Croatian Government take measures forthwith to ensure that those concerned may fully exercise these rights. The Council also calls upon the Croatian Government to rescind its earlier decision to suspend articles of the constitutional law affecting the rights of national minorities, and to proceed with the establishment of a provisional human rights court. It reminds the Croatian Government once again that the promotion of strict respect for the rights of persons belonging to the Serb minority is relevant to the successful implementation of the Basic Agreement of 12 November 1995 on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex).

"The Security Council welcomes and supports the Croatian Government's agreement to the establishment by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of a long-term mission with a view to monitoring respect for human rights throughout the Republic of Croatia. The Council pays tribute to the valuable work carried out by UNCRO and the European Community Monitoring Mission in this field over the past year.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report in any case no later than 20 June 1996, drawing *inter alia* on information available from other relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the European Community Monitoring Mission, on the progress of measures undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Croatia in the light of this statement.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

26. Communications received between 28 February and 20 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 February 1996 (S/1996/143) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 21 February 1996 (S/1996/142) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 March (S/1996/180) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1038 (1996), describing the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula as well as progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement and stating that the continued presence of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) would contribute to the decrease of tension in the area.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/189) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/191) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his report of 11 March 1996 (S/1996/180) had been considered by the members of the Security Council and noting that, in the light of the Secretary-General's view that the continued presence of UNMOP would contribute to the decrease of tension, the mandate of UNMOP would continue in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 1038 (1996).

Letter dated 13 March (S/1996/194) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration dated 1 March 1996 adopted by the Croatian Parliament on the issue of missing and imprisoned persons.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1996/205) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1996/357) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1996/363) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Transitional Administrator had informed him of his assessment that the military component of UNTAES had been deployed and was ready to undertake its mission of demilitarization of the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

27. Consideration at the 3666th meeting (22 May 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3666th meeting, held on 22 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Croatia
>
> "Letter dated 20 May 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/363)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/26):

> "The Security Council has considered the letter of the Secretary-General to its President of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/363) in which he informed the Council of the assessment of the Transitional Administrator that the military component of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium had been deployed and was ready to undertake its mission of demilitarization of the region. That mission of demilitarization began on 21 May 1996.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Basic Agreement of 12 November 1995 on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex) and to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration. It stresses that they must refrain from any unilateral action which could hinder the implementation of the Basic Agreement, including the process of demilitarization.
>
> "The Security Council reminds the parties that the successful implementation of the Basic Agreement requires the respect by them of the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. It calls upon the parties to continue to cooperate with the Transitional Administration in adopting confidence-building measures to promote an environment of mutual trust.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to grant amnesty to all persons who, either voluntarily or by coercion, served in the civil administration, military or police forces of the local Serb authorities in the former United Nations Protected Areas with the exception of those who committed war crimes as defined in international law. It notes that the law on amnesty recently passed in the Republic of Croatia is a step in this direction. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to make this amnesty comprehensive as soon as possible and stresses the importance such a measure would have for maintaining public confidence and stability during the demilitarization and demobilization process.
>
> "The Security Council underlines the key importance of attention to the need for economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and encourages Member States to contribute to this end.
>
> "The Security Council will remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of developments in the situation."

C. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

1. Communications received between 16 and 21 June 1995

Note verbale dated 16 June 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.40) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 11 and 15 June 1995.

Letter dated 16 June (S/1995/492) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1995/496) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 20 June (S/1995/5/Add.41) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 19 June 1995.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued at the fifty-fifth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held in Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

2. Consideration at the 3548th meeting (23 June 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3548th meeting, held on 23 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/31):

> "The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of interference with humanitarian supplies and the freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force by all parties within the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context it is deeply concerned by the blockading by Bosnian government forces of the United Nations Protection Force personnel in the Visoko, Gorazde, Gorni Vakuf and Kladanj areas, which included on 20 June 1995 placing mines outside the camp of the United Nations Protection Force in Visoko. The Council is also deeply concerned at the deterioration in the situation in and around Sarajevo, the obstruction by the Bosnian Serb party of freedom of movement and utilities to the city and the continued obstruction of the normal operation of Sarajevo airport.
>
> "The Security Council stresses that all such actions are unacceptable and demands that all parties fully respect the safety and security of the United Nations Protection Force personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement to enable the United Nations Protection Force to carry out its mandate in accordance with the Council's resolutions.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the parties to enter into negotiations as provided for in its resolution 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995 and to agree without further delay to a ceasefire and a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council emphasizes that there can be no military solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It stresses the importance it attaches to the vigorous pursuit of a political settlement, and reiterates its demand that the Bosnian Serb party accept the Contact Group peace plan as a starting point."

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* As from the 3647th meeting on 4 April 1996, the item was reformulated to read "Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

3. Communications received between 24 June and 3 July 1995

Letter dated 24 June 1995 (S/1995/509) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1995/510) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, concerning the operations of the International Conference's Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and containing the certification referred to in Security Council resolution 988 (1995).

Note verbale dated 26 June (S/1995/Add.42) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 20 and 25 June 1995.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1995/513) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 29 June (S/1995/Add.43) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 26 and 29 June 1995.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1995/525) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1995 from the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 July (S/1995/536) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1995/538) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

4. Consideration at the 3551st meeting (5 July 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1003 (1995)

At the 3551st meeting, held on 5 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 25 June 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/510)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/537) submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the representative of Croatia.

The Council heard a statement by Ambassador Djokic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Germany, Indonesia and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3551st meeting, on 5 July 1995, draft resolution S/1995/537 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, to none against with 1 abstention (Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 1003 (1995).*

Resolution 1003 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994, resolution 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995 and resolution 988 (1995) of 21 April 1995,

"*Calling upon* all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region,

"*Noting* the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular those detailed in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 25 June 1995 to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/510), to maintain the effective closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and noting with satisfaction that the cooperation of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be good,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of further efforts by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to enhance the effectiveness of the closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

"*Underlining* the particular importance it attaches to there being no provision of military assistance, in terms of finance, equipment, coordination of air defences or recruitment of troops, to the Bosnian Serb forces,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference and of the Mission of the International Conference to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and underlining the importance of the necessary resources being made available so as to strengthen the capacity of the Mission of the International Conference to carry out its tasks,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 has adopted streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, as well as a number of measures facilitating legitimate transshipments via the Danube river,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 18 September 1995;

"2. *Decides also* that the arrangements referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 988 (1995) shall continue to apply;

"3. *Renews* its call for early mutual recognition between the States of the former Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders, recognition between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) being an important first step, and urges the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take it;

"4. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

"5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Honduras.

5. Communications received between 5 and 9 July 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 5 July 1995 (S/1995/539) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 July 1995 from the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 5 July (S/1995/Add.44) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 30 June and 5 July 1995.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/543) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1995/548) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, requesting an emergency meeting of the Security Council to address the situation in the United Nations-designated safe area of Srebrenica.

6. Consideration at the 3553rd meeting (12 July 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1004 (1995)

At the 3553rd meeting, held on 12 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/560) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and made an oral revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Italy, Indonesia, Oman, Nigeria and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3553rd meeting, on 12 July 1995, draft resolution S/1995/560, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1004 (1995).*

Resolution 1004 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Gravely concerned* at the deterioration in the situation in and around the safe area of Srebrenica, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at the plight of the civilian population there,

"*Gravely concerned also* at the very serious situation which confronts personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and a great number of displaced persons within the safe area at Potocari, especially the lack of essential food supplies and medical care,

"*Paying tribute* to the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force deployed in the safe area of Srebrenica,

"*Condemning* the offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Srebrenica, and in particular the detention by the Bosnian Serb forces of the United Nations Protection Force personnel,

"*Condemning also* all attacks on the United Nations Protection Force personnel,

"*Recalling* the agreement for the demilitarization of Srebrenica of 18 April 1993 (S/25700, annex) by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party, and regretting that it has not been implemented in full by either party,

"*Stressing* the importance of renewed efforts to achieve an overall peaceful settlement, and the unacceptability of any attempt to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb forces cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area of Srebrenica immediately;

"2. *Demands also* that the parties respect fully the status of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the agreement of 18 April 1993;

"3. *Demands further* that the parties respect fully the safety of the United Nations Protection Force personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement, including resupply;

"4. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained United Nations Protection Force personnel;

"5. *Demands* that all parties allow unimpeded access for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian agencies to the safe area of Srebrenica in order to alleviate the plight of the civilian population, and in particular that they cooperate on the restoration of utilities;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to restore the status as defined by the Agreement of 18 April 1993 of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the mandate of UNPROFOR, and calls on the parties to cooperate to that end;

"7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Czech Republic and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Honduras.

7. Communications received on 12 and 13 July 1995

Letter dated 12 July 1995 (S/1995/563) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement adopted on 11 July 1995 by the OIC Contact Group at its meeting on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1995/574) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on Srebrenica issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1995/571) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1995/572) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 July 1995 from the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1995/573) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

8. Consideration at the 3554th meeting (14 July 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3554th meeting, held on 14 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/32):

> "The Security Council recalls its resolution 1004 (1995). The Council is deeply concerned about the ongoing forced relocation of tens of thousands of civilians from the Srebrenica safe area to the Tuzla region by the Bosnian Serb party. Such a forced relocation is a clear violation of the human rights of the civilian population. It is especially concerned about reports of grave mistreatment and killing of innocent civilians. It is equally concerned about reports that up to four thousand men and boys have been forcibly removed by the Bosnian Serb party from the Srebrenica safe area. It demands that, in conformity with internationally recognized standards of conduct and international law, the Bosnian Serb party release them immediately, respect fully the rights of the civilian population of the Srebrenica safe area and other persons protected under international humanitarian law and permit access by the International Committee of the Red Cross.
>
> "The Security Council again condemns the unacceptable practice of 'ethnic cleansing' and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts.
>
> "The Security Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party immediately allow unimpeded access to the civilian population of the Srebrenica safe area by international humanitarian organizations and cooperate with any procedure established by those organizations to determine which civilians wish to depart the area of Srebrenica. It further demands that the Bosnian Serb party respect fully the rights of those civilians who

wish to remain in the safe area and cooperate with efforts to ensure that civilians who wish to depart are allowed to do so with their families in an orderly, safe way in conformity with international law.

"The Security Council demands that both sides allow the unhindered movement of humanitarian relief and cooperate with efforts by international organizations and agencies and concerned Governments to provide food, medicine, facilities and housing to the displaced.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained personnel of the United Nations Protection Force and that the parties respect fully the safety of all United Nations Protection Force personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement.

"The Security Council pays tribute to all the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force, and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially those deployed in the area of Srebrenica. It notes that the presence and bravery of the troops has undoubtedly saved the lives of many civilians in the Srebrenica area."

9. Communications received between 14 and 19 July 1995 and request for a meeting

Note verbale dated 14 July 1995 (S/1995/Add.45) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 6 and 13 July 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 14 July 1995 (S/1995/575), transmitting a periodic report prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89.

Letter dated 14 July 1995 (S/1995/576) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1995/577) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 13 July 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the situation in and around the safe area of Srebrenica.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1995/579) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1995/581) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Group of Arab States at its meeting of 14 July 1995 on developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/582) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Council to discuss the onslaught against the urban population in the safe area, particularly Zepa.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/583) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary and Chairman-in-Office of OSCE in Europe.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/584) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia.

Letter dated 18 July (S/1995/589) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter (undated) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/590) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 July 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukraine.

Note verbale dated 19 July (S/1995/5/Add.46) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 14 and 18 July 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 19 July 1995 (S/1995/597) transmitting a periodic report prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 of 8 March 1995.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1995/598) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1995/601) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

10. Consideration at the 3556th meeting (20 July 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3556th meeting, held on 20 July 1995, in response to the request contained in the letter dated 17 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1995/582), the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 17 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/582)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/33):

> "The Security Council, recalling its previous resolutions, is deeply concerned by the situation in and around the safe area of Zepa. It condemns in the strongest possible terms the offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area. The Security Council is also concerned in particular at the plight of the civilian population there.
>
> "The Security Council attaches the utmost importance to the safety and well-being of the civilian population in Zepa. It demands that the Bosnian Serb forces refrain from any further action that threatens the safety of that population, and that they respect fully the rights of the civilian population and other persons protected under international humanitarian law. The Council reaffirms its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, and reiterates to all concerned that those who have committed or ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts. It reminds the military and political leaders of the Bosnian Serb party that this responsibility extends to any such acts committed by forces under their command.
>
> "The Security Council underlines the importance it attaches to the fullest cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian organizations, and demands that they be given unhindered freedom of movement and access to that area. It further demands that the Bosnian Serb authorities cooperate with all efforts, including those of the United Nations Protection Force, to ensure the safety of the civilian population, and in particular its most vulnerable members including evacuation as requested by the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in his letter of 17 July 1995 (S/1995/582, annex).
>
> "The Security Council strongly condemns the recent acts of violence and intimidation which have occurred against the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force. It demands that both parties ensure the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel at all times."

11. Communications received between 20 and 24 July 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 20 July 1995 (S/1995/601) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 21 July (S/1995/5/Add.47) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 and 20 July 1995.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1995/607) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 24 July (S/1995/606) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/609) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on the Implementation of the Washington Agreement, Joint Defence against Serb Aggression and Reaching a Political Solution Congruent with the Efforts of the International Community, signed by the President of the Republic of Croatia, the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after the Summit in Split, Croatia, on 22 July 1995.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/610) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Council, to discuss the deteriorating situation in the safe area of Zepa and the evacuation of the civilian population thereof.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/613) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/611) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 25 July (S/1995/612) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement adopted on 21 July 1995 in Geneva by the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/617) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister in the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council.

12. Consideration at the 3557th meeting (25 July 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3557th meeting, held on 25 July 1995 in response to the request contained in the letter dated 24 July 1995 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/610), the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Letter dated 24 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/610)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/34):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned about the situation in and around the safe area of Zepa in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council notes the letter of 25 July 1995 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/611).
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its previous relevant resolutions and its statement of 20 July 1995 (S/PRST/1995/33). It reiterates in the strongest possible terms its condemnation of the Bosnian Serb offensive against the safe area and demands that the Bosnian Serbs comply fully with the requirements set out in that statement as well as its earlier resolutions. The Council further demands that Bosnian Serb forces withdraw from the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa.
>
> "The Security Council remains particularly concerned at the plight of the civilian population and other persons protected under international humanitarian law in the Zepa area. It welcomes and supports the efforts being made by UNPROFOR and the international humanitarian agencies, as requested by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to achieve a safe evacuation of those civilians who wish to leave and stresses the

importance it attaches to the success of these efforts. It requests the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to that end and calls on the parties to cooperate.

"The Security Council demands that the United Nations Protection Force and the international humanitarian agencies be provided with immediate and unhindered access to the population of the area and, in particular, that the Bosnian Serb party provide access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to all civilians who decide to remain and permit the International Committee to register any persons detained against their will and visit them immediately."

13. Communications received between 25 July and 9 August 1995

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/620) from the representatives of Croatia and Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the meeting held in Brijuni Island on 21 July 1995 between the President of Croatia and the President of Turkey.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/621) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued after the meeting held in Zenica on 21 July 1995 between the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of Turkey.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1995/623) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, regarding the use of NATO air power and streamlining decision-making within the United Nations chain of command when air strikes are deemed to be necessary.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1995/625) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration adopted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 23 July 1995.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/626) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report addressed to the Secretary-General on 17 July 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Note verbale dated 28 July (S/1995/5/Add.48) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 27 July 1995.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/632) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/635) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of ASEAN on 28 July 1995.

Note verbale dated 1 August (S/1995/5/Add.49) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 28 and 30 July 1995.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/637) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/638) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/640) from the representatives of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the five-nation Contact Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to Mr. Carl Bildt, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1995/642) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/643) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/644) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/645) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting a report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, concerning the operations of the International Conference's Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and containing the certification referred to in Security Council resolution 1003 (1995).

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/647) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/653) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration dated 3 August 1995 adopted at the Conference for Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina held in Istanbul on 2 August 1995.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/658) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1995/662) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/664) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1995/670) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1995/674) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 31 July 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1995/679) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

14. Consideration at the 3564th meeting (10 August 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1010 (1995)

At the 3564th meeting, held on 10 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/677) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Nigeria, Oman, Botswana, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3564th meeting, on 10 August 1995, draft resolution S/1995/677 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1010 (1995).*

Resolution 1010 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and *reaffirming* its resolution 1004 (1995) of 12 July 1995,
>
> "*Reaffirming also* the statements of its President of 20 and 25 July 1995 (S/PRST/1995/33 and S/PRST/1995/34), and deeply concerned that the demands set out therein have not been fully complied with by the Bosnian Serb party,
>
> "*Reiterating* the unacceptability of the violation of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa by Bosnian Serb forces,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> "*Affirming* its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the

importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

"*Deeply concerned* at reports of grave violations of international humanitarian law in and around Srebrenica and at the fact that many of the former inhabitants of Srebrenica cannot be accounted for,

"*Concerned also* at the plight of the civilian population and other persons protected under international humanitarian law, originating in the Zepa area,

"*Expressing* its strong support for the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross in seeking access to displaced persons, and condemning the failure of the Bosnian Serb party to comply with its commitments to the International Committee of the Red Cross in respect of such access,

"1. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate access for representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international agencies to persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and that the Bosnian Serb party permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit and register any persons detained against their will, including any members of the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"2. *Also demands* that the Bosnian Serb party respect fully the rights of all such persons and ensure their safety, and urges that any persons detained be released;

"3. *Reiterates* that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, and no later than 1 September 1995 with any information available to United Nations personnel regarding compliance with this resolution and concerning violations of international humanitarian law;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Italy, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Indonesia.

15. Communications received between 10 August and 6 September 1995, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 10 August 1995 (S/1995/685) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1995/684) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1995/686) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1995/688) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/693 and Corr.1 and 2) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/694) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to condemn the aggressive behaviour of Croatia.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/690) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/691) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/696) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 15 August (S/1995/5/Add.50) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 31 July and 4 August 1995.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1995/698) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1995/707) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, regarding the deployment on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the additional troops authorized by the Council pursuant to its resolution 998 (1995) and freedom of movement for the units of the rapid reaction force.

Note verbale dated 18 August (S/1995/5/Add.51) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 5 and 17 August 1995.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/708) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/710) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/711) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/716) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/721) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Presidency of the European Union dated 19 August 1995.

Note verbale dated 25 August (S/1995/5/Add.52) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 18 and 24 August 1995.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/740) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 August 1995 from the Minister in the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1995/743) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1995/746) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 29 August (S/1995/5/Add.53) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 25 and 28 August 1995.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/750) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/751) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 August (S/1995/755) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1010 (1995), concerning the events in Srebrenica and Zepa.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1995/758) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1995/763) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 5 September (S/1995/5/Add.54) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 29 August and 5 September 1995.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1995/768) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report addressed to him on 5 September 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in Security Council resolution 1003 (1995) of 5 July 1995.

16. Consideration at the 3572nd meeting (7 September 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3572nd meeting, held on 7 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1010 (1995) (S/1995/755)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/43):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August 1995 (S/1995/755) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1010 (1995) of 10 August 1995.
>
> "The Security Council strongly condemns the failure of the Bosnian Serb party to comply with the demands contained in resolution 1010 (1995). The Bosnian Serb party's refusal to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross cannot but reinforce the deep concern expressed in that resolution and in previous resolutions and statements.
>
> "The Security Council stresses its determination that the fate of persons displaced from Srebrenica and Zepa be established. It reaffirms its demands to the Bosnian Serb party to give immediate access for representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international agencies to such persons who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and to permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit and register any persons detained against their will.
>
> "The Security Council also reaffirms its demands to the Bosnian Serb party to respect fully the rights of all such persons, to ensure their safety and to release them.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts.
>
> "The Security Council takes note of the investigations which are being carried out by the International Tribunal established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993). The Council reiterates in this context that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs, including by providing access to sites the Tribunal deems important for its investigations.
>
> "The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to report to the Council no later than 6 October 1995 regarding compliance with resolution 1010 (1995) and any further relevant information that may become available.
>
> "The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

17. Communications dated 7 and 8 September 1995

Letter dated 7 September 1995 (S/1995/776) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date issued by the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1995/777) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1995/778) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1995/780) from the representatives of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Statement and Agreed Basic Principles signed on the same date at Geneva by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia, and witnessed by representatives of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and by the Special Negotiator of the European Union for the former Yugoslavia.

18. Consideration at the 3575th and 3576th meetings (8 September 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3575th meeting, held on 8 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its discussion.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the United States of America, Germany, the Czech Republic, Nigeria, China, Indonesia and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Italy.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

Ambassador Dragomir Djokic made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of Ukraine, Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan.

At the 3576th meeting, also held on 8 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/45):

> "The Security Council welcomes the meeting held under the auspices of the Contact Group in Geneva on 8 September 1995 between the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of the Republic of Croatia and of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It welcomes the joint statement issued at the conclusion of that meeting and in particular the agreement by the parties on the Declaration of Principles. It strongly urges the parties to negotiate in good faith and expeditiously on the basis of that Declaration with the aim of achieving a lasting peace throughout the region."

19. Communications received between 12 and 14 September 1995

Note verbale dated 12 September 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.55) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 6 and 11 September 1995.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/796) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/797) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

20. Consideration at the 3578th meeting (15 September 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1015 (1995)

At the 3578th meeting, held on 15 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Letter dated 6 September 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/768)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/789) submitted by the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Croatia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, China, the Russian Federation, Honduras, Botswana, Nigeria and Germany.

Decision: *At the 3578th meeting, on 15 September 1995, draft resolution S/1995/789 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1015 (1995).*

Resolution 1015 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolutions 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994, 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995, 988 (1995) of 21 April 1995 and 1003 (1995) of 5 July 1995,

"*Calling upon* all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region,

"*Noting* the measures taken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular those detailed in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 6 September 1995 to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/768), to maintain the effective closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and noting with satisfaction that the cooperation of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be generally good,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of further efforts by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to enhance the effectiveness of the closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

"*Expressing appreciation* for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and of the Mission of the International Conference to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and underlining the importance of the necessary resources being made available so as to strengthen the capacity of the Mission of the International Conference to carry out its tasks,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 18 March 1996;

"2. *Decides also* that the arrangements referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 988 (1995) shall continue to apply;

"3. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

"4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Czech Republic and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Italy.

21. Consideration at the 3580th meeting (18 September 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3580th meeting, held on 18 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/47):

> "The Security Council deplores the rapidly escalating military situation on the ground in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and expresses its deep concern about the plight of the civilian population resulting therefrom.
>
> "The Security Council demands that all the parties involved in offensive military activities and hostile acts in western Bosnia cease them immediately and respect fully the rights of the local population. It stresses the importance it attaches to intensified efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees and displaced persons, and to the fullest cooperation in this regard by the parties with the United Nations Protection Force and the international humanitarian agencies. The Council reiterates that there can be no military solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and urges all parties not to take military advantage of the present situation. It once again expresses its full support for the Geneva Declaration of Principles of 8 September 1995 (S/1995/780, annex II), which provides a basis for negotiations with the aim of achieving a lasting peace throughout the region.
>
> "The Security Council furthermore deplores the death of one Danish peace-keeper and injury to nine others and expresses its condolences to the Government of Denmark and to the family of the peace-keeper who lost his life."

22. Communications received between 18 and 20 September 1995

Note verbale dated 18 September 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.56) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 12 and 16 September 1995 and regarding one apparent violation on 8 August 1995 not previously recorded.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1995/800) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 15 September 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 September (S/1995/801), transmitting the final periodic report prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1995/804) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing his observations following an in-depth review of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina that he had conducted on 16 September 1995 with his senior advisers.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1995/808) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1995/812) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement of 20 September 1995 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia.

23. Consideration at the 3581st meeting (21 September 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1016 (1995)

At the 3581st meeting, held on 21 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/810) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3581st meeting, on 21 September 1995, draft resolution S/1995/810 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1016 (1995).*

Resolution 1016 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its earlier relevant resolutions and the statement by its President of 18 September 1995 (S/PRST/1995/47),

"*Deeply concerned* by the military situation on the ground in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and by the plight of the civilian population there which constitutes a humanitarian crisis of significant proportions,

"*Especially concerned* by the humanitarian consequences, as a result of the recent fighting, including loss of life and suffering among the civilian population, and a new flow of tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

"*Reiterating* its full support for the Geneva Declaration of Principles of 8 September 1995 (S/1995/780, annex II),

"*Gravely concerned* about all offensives and hostile acts in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the parties concerned, including those most recently undertaken,

"1. *Notes* the assurances given by the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia regarding offensive actions in Western Bosnia, and, while taking note of the reports that the offensive actions have slowed down, affirms the need for full compliance with the demands set out in the Statement of its President of 18 September 1995;

"2. *Deplores* the casualties suffered by the Danish peace-keepers, expresses its condolences to the Government of Denmark and to the families of the peace-keepers who lost their lives, and demands that all parties fully respect the safety of United Nations personnel;

"3. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to refrain from violence and hostile acts and to reach immediately a ceasefire and a cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States involved in promoting an overall peaceful settlement in the region to intensify their efforts to this end with the parties to ensure that they take no advantage from the current situation and show utmost restraint;

"5. *Demands* that the parties negotiate in good faith on the basis of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of 8 September 1995 with the aim of achieving lasting peace throughout the region;

"6. *Reiterates* that there can be no military solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"7. *Urges* all States and international humanitarian organizations to intensify their efforts to help to alleviate the plight of refugees and displaced persons;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Council as soon as possible information on the humanitarian situation, including information available through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other sources;

"9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

24. Communications received between 21 September and 11 October 1995

Note verbale dated 21 September 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.57) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 21 September 1995.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/815) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council following its fifty-sixth session, held in Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1995/819) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 27 September 1995 following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1995/829) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1995/831) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1995/838) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 5 October (S/1995/5/Add.58) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 25 September 1995.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1995/849) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/898) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the reassignment of his Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and informing the Council of his decision to appoint temporarily Mr. Kofi Annan as his Special Envoy to the Former Yugoslavia and, in that context, to NATO, effective 1 November 1995.

Note verbale dated 10 October (S/1995/5/Add.59) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 26 and 30 September 1995.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1995/856) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1995/865) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia containing the certification referred to in resolution 1003 (1995).

25. Consideration at the 3587th meeting (12 October 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3587th meeting, held on 12 October 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/52):

> "The Security Council welcomes the entry into force of the ceasefire agreement between the Bosnian parties of 5 October 1995.
>
> "The Security Council takes this opportunity to express its gratitude to all those who negotiated the ceasefire agreement, and to the United Nations Protection Force and others who, often at risk to their own lives, have made possible, with the cooperation of all the parties, the restoration of gas and electricity supplies to the inhabitants of Sarajevo enabling them to live in more decent conditions.
>
> "The Security Council demands that all parties fully comply with the provisions of the ceasefire agreement and refrain from any military activity that could jeopardize the peace process. It expresses its deepest concern at any operation that provokes large-scale movements of population detrimental to the peace process and a final and fair settlement. The Council is particularly concerned about new reports related to the movements of the displaced population in the areas of Sanski Most and Mrkonjic Grad.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of all practices of ethnic cleansing wherever they occur and by whomsoever committed. It demands their immediate cessation and underlines the need to alleviate the sufferings caused by these acts. The Council urges all Bosnian parties to respect fully the rights of all communities including their right

to remain where they are or to return to their homes in safety.

"The Security Council is in particular deeply concerned about new reports concerning acts of ethnic cleansing committed in the Banja Luka and Prijedor areas, especially about reports, including those by international humanitarian organizations, that non-Serb men and boys of draft age are being taken away by Bosnian Serb and other paramilitary forces. The Council demands that these persons be immediately released.

"The Security Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party grant immediate and unimpeded access for United Nations personnel and the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to all the areas of concern. It also demands that representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross be allowed to visit and register any persons detained against their will. The Council reiterates in this context the demands set out in resolution 1010 (1995) and in the statement of its President of 7 September 1995 on Srebrenica and Zepa.

"The Security Council reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible for them. The Council recalls in this context the establishment of the International Tribunal pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993) and reiterates that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

26. Communications received between 16 October and 29 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 16 October 1995 (S/1995/5/Add.60) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 3 October 1995.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 17 October (S/1995/875) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1995/884) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 25 October (S/1995/5/Add.61) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 3 and 5 October 1995.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1995/892) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/897) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/899) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 October 1995 (S/1995/898) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the decisions contained therein.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/901) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/906) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint declaration adopted at the trilateral summit meeting held in New York on 23 October 1995 by the Presidents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Turkey.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/904) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/905) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/908) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/920) from the representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Further Declaration of Principles agreed by the representatives of the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Croatia on 26 September 1995, and the text of the Ceasefire Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina signed by the Bosnian parties on 5 October 1995.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1995/916) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Note verbale dated 7 November (S/1995/5/Add.62) from the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 16 and 20 October 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/1995/933), transmitting the first periodic report prepared by Mrs. Elisabeth Rehn, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 and Economic and Social Council decision 1995/290.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1995/936) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Note verbale dated 9 November (S/1995/5/Add.63) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 21 and 25 October 1995.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartegena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1995/944) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, containing the certification referred to in resolution 988 (1995).

Letter dated 10 November (S/1995/949) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Notes verbales dated 20 and 22 November (S/1995/5/Add.64 and 65) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1 and 4 and 8 and 21 November 1995, respectively.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995), providing assistance to the Council in its deliberations on the future of the three peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia, covering the structure of United Nations Peace Forces in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and concluding with observations.

Letter dated 24 November (S/1995/984) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the President of Ukraine dated 22 November 1995.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1995/999) from the representative of the United States of America, transmitting the text of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and annexes thereto, which was initialled by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as other parties thereto on 21 November 1995 in Dayton, Ohio, United States of America.

Note verbale dated 29 November (S/1995/5/Add.66) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 22 and 27 November 1995.

27. Consideration at the 3601st meeting (30 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1026 (1995)

At the 3601st meeting, held on 30 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/995) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3601st meeting, on 30 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/995 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1026 (1995).*

Resolution 1026 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> "*Welcoming again* the initialling of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other parties thereto on 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, signifying agreement between the parties to sign formally the Peace Agreement,
>
> "*Stressing* the need for all parties to comply fully with all provisions of the Peace Agreement, and, prior to the entry into force of that agreement, the need for all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force and to maintain the current ceasefire agreement,
>
> "*Welcoming* the positive role played by the United Nations Protection Force, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of their mandate,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),
>
> "*Reaffirming* its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;
>
> "2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force for a period terminating on 31 January 1996, pending further action by the Council with regard to the implementation of the Peace Agreement;
>
> "3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on developments in the peace process and to submit as soon as possible to the Council reports, containing the necessary information and recommendations, on aspects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement as they affect the United Nations in order to enable the Council to take a decision ensuring an orderly transfer of authority as envisaged in the Peace Agreement;
>
> "4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

28. Consideration at the 3603rd meeting (7 December 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3603rd meeting, held on 7 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/60):

> "The Security Council expresses deep concern over the looting and burning of houses by the HVO forces in the area of Mrkonjic Grad and Sipovo, which have continued for some time, and it also notes with concern that similar acts have been committed by Bosnian Serb forces in other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council is also deeply concerned by reports that the HVO is moving mine laying equipment into the Mrkonjic Grad and Sipovo areas.
>
> "The Security Council considers that such actions are dangerous and detrimental to the spirit of confidence essential for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1995/999, annex).
>
> "The Security Council demands that all such actions be stopped immediately and stresses the need for all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to demonstrate the cooperation essential for the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement."

29. Communications received between 7 and 14 December 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1021) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Dayton agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annex thereto, of 10 November 1995.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1995/1027) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, concerning the certification referred to in resolutions 988 (1995) and 1015 (1995).

Letter dated 11 December (S/1995/1029) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference, held in London on 8 and 9 December 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December (S/1995/1031 and Add.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1026 (1995), describing developments in the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and containing recommendations on aspects of the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1995/1034) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other parties thereto had formally signed the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto on 14 December 1995, in Paris.

30. Consideration at the 3607th meeting (15 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1031 (1995)

At the 3607th meeting, held on 15 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1026 (1995) (S/1995/1031)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its discussion.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1033) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland, Germany, Argentina, Oman, China, Rwanda, Nigeria, Indonesia, Botswana and Honduras.

Decision: *At the 3607th meeting, on 15 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1033 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1031 (1995).*

Resolution 1031 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to a negotiated political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Welcoming* the signing on 14 December 1995 at the Paris Peace Conference of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement) (S/1995/999, annex) by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other parties thereto,

"*Welcoming also* the Dayton Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex),

"*Welcoming further* the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 8 and 9 December 1995 (the London Conference) (S/1995/1029), and in particular its decision to establish a Peace Implementation Council and its Steering Board as referred to in those conclusions,

"*Paying tribute* to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for its efforts aimed at achieving a peace settlement, and taking note of the decision of the London Conference that the Peace Implementation Council will subsume the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031),

"*Determining* that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"*Determined* to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

I

"1. *Welcomes and supports* the Peace Agreement, and calls upon the parties to fulfil in good faith the commitments entered into in that Agreement;

"2. *Expresses* its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement under review;

"3. *Welcomes* the progress made towards mutual recognition among the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, within their internationally recognized borders;

"4. *Reaffirms* its resolutions concerning compliance with international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia, reaffirms also that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its organs in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and the statute of the International Tribunal and shall comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under article 29 of the statute, and calls upon them to allow the establishment of offices of the Tribunal;

"5. *Recognizes* that the parties shall cooperate fully with all entities involved in implementation of the peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and that the parties have in particular authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 14 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

"6. *Welcomes* the agreement by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to adopt and put in place a programme of elections for Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the request of the parties to annex 3 of the Peace Agreement;

"7. *Welcomes also* the commitment of the parties, as specified in the Peace Agreement, to securing to all persons within their jurisdiction the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, stresses that compliance with this commitment is of vital importance in achieving a lasting peace, and welcomes the invitation by the parties to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United

Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other intergovernmental or regional human rights missions or organizations to monitor closely the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"8. *Welcomes further* the commitment of the parties to the right of all refugees and displaced persons freely to return to their homes of origin in safety, notes the leading humanitarian role which has been given by the Peace Agreement to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in coordination with other agencies involved and under the authority of the Secretary-General, in assisting with the repatriation and relief of refugees and displaced persons, and stresses the importance of repatriation being phased, gradual and orderly;

"9. *Emphasizes* the importance of the creation of conditions conducive to the reconstruction and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encourages Member States to provide assistance for the programme of reconstruction in that country;

"10. *Underlines* the relationship, as described in the conclusions of the London Conference, between the fulfilment by the parties of their commitments in the Peace Agreement and the readiness of the international community to commit financial resources for reconstruction and development;

"11. *Welcomes* the agreement of the parties to annex 1-B of the Peace Agreement that establishment of progressive measures for regional stability and arms control is essential to creating a stable peace in the region, emphasizes the importance of all Member States supporting their efforts to this end, and supports the commitment of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to assist the parties with the negotiation and implementation of such measures;

II

"12. *Welcomes* the willingness of the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by deploying a multinational implementation force;

"13. *Notes* the invitation of the parties to the international community to send to the region for a period of approximately one year a multinational implementation force to assist in implementation of the territorial and other militarily related provisions of annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

"14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to establish a multinational implementation force under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement;

"15. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex, and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the Implementation Force as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of the Implementation Force, and *takes note* that the parties have consented to the Implementation Force taking such measures;

"16. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures, to be established by the Commander of the Implementation Force, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

"17. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of the Implementation Force, either in defence of the Implementation Force or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

"18. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the Implementation Force and other international personnel;

"19. *Decides* that, with effect from the day on which the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the Implementation Force has taken place, the authority to take certain measures conferred upon States by resolutions 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993, 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993 and 958 (1994) of 19 November 1994 shall be terminated, and that the provisions of resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and subsequent resolutions regarding safe areas shall also be terminated from the same date;

"20. *Requests* the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of the Implementation Force to ensure the effective management of the airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on the Implementation Force by annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

"21. *Decides*, with a view to terminating the authorization granted in paragraphs 14 to 17 above one year after the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the Implementation Force, to review by that date and to take a decision whether that authorization should continue, based upon the recommendations from the States participating in the Implementation Force and from the High Representative through the Secretary-General;

"22. *Decides also* that the embargo imposed by resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above, or of international police forces;

"23. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above;

"24. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and demands that the parties comply fully with those agreements;

"25. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals, the first such report be made not later than ten days following the adoption of the present resolution;

"26. *Endorses* the establishment of a High Representative, following the request of the parties, who, in accordance with annex 10 on the civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement, will monitor the implementation of the Peace Agreement and mobilize and, as appropriate, give guidance to, and coordinate the activities of, the civilian organizations and agencies involved, and agrees to the designation of Mr. Carl Bildt as High Representative;

"27. *Confirms* that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding interpretation of annex 10 on the civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement;

"28. *Decides* that all States concerned, and in particular those where the High Representative establishes offices, shall ensure that the High Representative enjoys such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of his functions, including the capacity to contract and to acquire and dispose of real and personal property;

"29. *Notes* that close cooperation between the Implementation Force, the High Representative and the agencies will be vital to ensure successful implementation;

"30. *Affirms* the need for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in its entirety, and, in this context, stresses the importance it attaches to the urgent implementation of Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, decides to act expeditiously on the report of the Secretary-General recommending the establishment of a United Nations civilian police force with the tasks set out in that annex, together with a civilian office with the responsibilities described in the report of the Secretary-General, and further decides that in the interim civilian police, demining, civil affairs and other personnel that might be required to carry out the tasks described in that report shall continue in theatre, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 33 and 34 below;

"31. *Stresses* the need for early action in Sarajevo to create confidence between the communities, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to ensure the early redeployment of elements of United Nations civilian police from the Republic of Croatia to Sarajevo;

"32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the London Conference, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement;

III

"33. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the Implementation Force has taken place;

"34. *Approves* the arrangements set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the withdrawal of the United Nations Protection Force and headquarters elements from the United Nations Peace Forces, including the arrangements for the command and control of the United Nations Protection Force following the transfer of authority from it to the Implementation Force;

"35. *Expresses* its warmest appreciation to all United Nations Protection Force personnel, who have served the cause of peace in the former Yugoslavia, and pays tribute to those who have given their lives and those who have suffered serious injuries in that service;

"36. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above to use all necessary means to assist in the withdrawal of the United Nations Protection Force;

"37. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the safety and security of the United Nations Protection Force, and confirms that the United Nations Protection Force will continue to enjoy all existing privileges and immunities, including during the period of withdrawal;

"38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council when the withdrawal of the United Nations Protection Force is complete;

IV

"39. *Recognizes* the unique, extraordinary and complex character of the present situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, requiring an exceptional response;

"40. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Italy and the Czech Republic, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ukraine, Norway, Spain (on behalf of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovenia), Egypt, Japan, Malaysia and Turkey.

31. Communications received on 18 and 20 December 1995

Letter dated 18 December 1995 (S/1995/1048) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration concerning the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Council on 16 December 1995.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1995/1046) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Joint Cooperation Council among the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in Paris, on 14 December 1995.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1995/1050) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force (IFOR) took place in Sarajevo on 20 December 1995 at 11 a.m. local time.

32. Consideration at the 3612th meeting (21 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1034 (1995)

At the 3612th meeting, held on 21 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) on violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most (S/1995/988)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1047) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and made technical changes to the text of the draft resolution.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Oman, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, Botswana, China, Honduras, Nigeria, Indonesia and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3612th meeting, on 1 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1047 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1034 (1995).*

Resolution 1034 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* all its earlier relevant resolutions on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its resolution 1019 (1995) of 9 November 1995, and condemning the failure of the Bosnian Serb party, despite repeated calls that it should do so, to comply with the demands contained therein,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1019 (1995) on violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most of 27 November 1995 (S/1995/988),

"*Gravely concerned* at the information contained in the above-mentioned report that there is overwhelming evidence of a consistent pattern of summary executions, rape, mass expulsion, arbitrary detentions, forced labour and large-scale disappearances,

"*Reiterating* its strong support for the work of the International Tribunal established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

"*Noting* that the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement) (S/1995/999, annex) initialled at Dayton, Ohio, on 21 November 1995 provides that no person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective or other public office in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Condemning* the failure of the Bosnian Serb party to comply with its commitments in respect of giving access to displaced persons and to persons detained or reported missing,

"*Reiterating its concern* expressed in the statement by its President of 7 December 1995 (S/PRST/1995/60),

"*Deeply concerned* by the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons as a result of hostilities in the former Yugoslavia,

"1. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, demands that all concerned comply fully with their obligations in this regard, and reiterates that all those who commit violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

"2. *Condemns in particular in the strongest possible terms* the violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights by Bosnian Serb and paramilitary forces in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 27 November 1995 and showing a consistent pattern of summary executions, rape, mass expulsions, arbitrary detentions, forced labour and large-scale disappearances;

"3. *Notes* with the utmost concern the substantial evidence referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 27 November 1995 that an unknown but large number of men in the area of Srebrenica, namely in Nova Kasaba-Konjevic Polje (Kaldrumica), Kravice, Rasica Gai, Zabrde and two sites in Karakaj, and possibly also in Bratunac and Potocari, have been summarily executed by Bosnian Serb and paramilitary forces, and condemns in the strongest terms the commission of such acts;

"4. *Reiterates* its strong support for the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross in seeking access to displaced persons and to persons detained or reported missing and calls on all parties to comply with their commitments in respect of such access;

"5. *Reaffirms its demand* that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate and unimpeded access to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international agencies to persons displaced and to persons detained or reported missing from Srebrenica, Zepa and the regions of Banja Luka and Sanski Most who are within the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and that the Bosnian Serb party permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (i) to visit and register any persons detained against their will, whether civilians or members of the forces of Bosnia and

Herzegovina, and (ii) to have access to any site it may deem *important;*

"6. *Affirms* that the violations of humanitarian law and human rights in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most from July to October 1995 must be fully and properly investigated by the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and institutions;

"7. *Takes note* that the International Tribunal established pursuant to resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 issued on 16 November 1995 indictments against the Bosnian Serb leaders Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic for their direct and individual responsibilities for the atrocities committed against the Bosnian Muslim population of Srebrenica in July 1995;

"8. *Reaffirms* its demand that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate and unrestricted access to the areas in question, including for the purpose of the investigation of the atrocities, to representatives of the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and institutions, including the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

"9. *Underlines* in particular the urgent necessity for all the parties to enable the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal to gather effectively and swiftly the evidence necessary for the Tribunal to perform its task;

"10. *Stresses* the obligations of all the parties to cooperate with and provide unrestricted access to the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and institutions so as to facilitate their investigations, and takes note of their commitment under the Peace Agreement in this regard;

"11. *Reiterates* its demand that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, refrain from any action intended to destroy, alter, conceal or damage any evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and that they preserve such evidence;

"12. *Reiterates* further its demand that all States, in particular those in the region of the former Yugoslavia, and all parties to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, comply fully and in good faith with the obligations contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 827 (1993) to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, and calls upon them to create the conditions essential for the Tribunal to perform the task for which it has been created, including the establishment of offices of the Tribunal when the latter *deems it necessary;*

"13. *Reiterates* its demand that all detention camps throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be immediately closed;

"14. *Urges* the parties to ensure full respect for the norms of international humanitarian law and of human rights of the civilian population, living in the areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina now under their control, which under the Peace Agreement will be transferred to another party;

"15. *Condemns* the widespread looting and destruction of houses and other property, in particular by HVO forces in the area of Mrkonjic Grad and Sipovo, and demands that all sides immediately stop such action, investigate them and make sure that those who violated the law be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

"16. *Demands* that all sides refrain from laying mines, in particular in those areas now under their control, which under the Peace Agreement will be transferred to another party;

"17. *Urges* Member States to continue to assist the efforts of the United Nations, humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations under way in the former Yugoslavia to alleviate the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons;

"18. *Also urges* all the parties to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to fully cooperate with these efforts with the view to creating conditions conducive to the repatriation and return of refugees and displaced persons in safety and dignity;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress reached in the investigation of the violations of international humanitarian law referred to in the report mentioned above;

"20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Italy, Argentina and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

33. Consideration at the 3613th meeting (21 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1035 (1995)

At the 3613th meeting, held on 21 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1026 (1995) (S/1995/1031 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1049) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3613th meeting, on 21 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1049 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1035 (1995).*

Resolution 1035 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995,
>
> "*Recalling also* the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement) (S/1995/999, annex),
>
> "*Having further considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031 and Add.1),
>
> "1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General and the proposals for involvement by the United Nations in the implementation of the Peace Agreement contained therein;
>
> "2. *Decides* to establish, for a period of one year from the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the multinational Implementation Force, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force, to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, and a United Nations civilian office, with the responsibilities set out in the report of the Secretary-General, and to that end endorses the arrangements set out in the report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the International Police Task Force and the United Nations civilian office will be under the authority of the Secretary-General and subject to coordination and guidance as appropriate by the High Representative, welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to appoint a United Nations Coordinator, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at least every three months, reports about the work of the International Police Task Force and of the civilian office accordingly;
>
> "4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

34. Communications received between 2 January and 4 April 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 2 January 1996 (S/1996/4) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1996/11) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1996/18) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that the members of the Council had noted his letter of 2 January 1996 and the final report by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee on the activities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia annexed to it and conveying the appreciation of members for the work of the Co-Chairmen in the efforts to bring peace to the former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1996/49) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication of the same date from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), enclosing the second report on the operations of the Implementation Force (IFOR).

Letter dated 31 January (S/1996/79) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Mr. Iqbal Riza (Pakistan) as his Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and

Herzegovina, and of the appointment of Mr. Peter FitzGerald (Ireland) as the Commissioner of the International Police Task Force.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1996/85) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1996/80) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 31 January 1996 (S/1996/79) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decisions contained therein.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 6 February (S/1996/83) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995), describing events throughout the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) mission area since 23 November 1995 and proposing revised administrative support arrangements for the missions in the former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 14 February (S/1996/115) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration of the same date of the Presidency of the European Union on Mostar.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/113) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his report dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83) concerning his intention to restructure the United Nations missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia had been discussed by the members of the Council, and they had taken note of his report with appreciation.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1996/131) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO, transmitting the third report on the operation of the Implementation Force (IFOR).

Note verbale dated 27 February (S/1996/5/Add.67) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993), further information received by UNPROFOR on apparent violations of the ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina between 29 November and 19 December 1995 and stating that, in accordance with paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1031 (1995), the provisions of resolution 816 (1993) had been terminated with effect from 20 December 1995.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1996/173) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to deploy five military liaison officers to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) in order to strengthen the liaison arrangements between that Mission and IFOR.

Letter dated 7 March (S/1996/174) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 5 March 1996 (S/1996/173) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1996/203) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the results of the International Round Table on Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Vienna on 4 and 5 March 1996.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1996/190) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report of the same date by the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/189) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1996/213) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, seeking the concurrence of the members of the Council to the deployment to UNMIBH of two military helicopters and the necessary operating and support personnel from the Ukraine.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1996/214) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 19 March 1996 (S/1996/213) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they concurred with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1996/215) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the fourth report on the operations of IFOR.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1996/220) from the representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Contact Group Ministerial Meeting, dated 23 March 1996.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/227) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 March pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995) (S/1996/210), providing information on the activities of UNMIBH and the International Police Task Force.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/242) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/244) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication dated 3 April 1996 from the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, enclosing the text of the Agreement on the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded at Sarajevo on 30 March 1996, under his auspices.

35. Consideration at the 3647th meeting (4 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3647th meeting, held on 4 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995) (S/1996/210)
>
> "Letter dated 13 March 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/190)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/15):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 March 1996 (S/1996/210*) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, and the report of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, annexed to the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council of 13 March 1996 (S/1996/190). The Council welcomes both reports.
>
> "The Security Council notes that, on the whole, the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) is proceeding according to the timetable established by this Agreement. It also notes, in general, satisfactory compliance with the military aspects of the Peace Agreement as confirmed in the most recent report to the Council on IFOR operations (S/1996/215, annex and appendix) and stresses that now the main emphasis in implementation efforts by the international community and the Bosnian parties themselves should shift to the civil aspects of the Agreement.
>
> "The Security Council stresses that the responsibility for implementing the Peace Agreement rests primarily with the parties to that Agreement. It demands that they fully implement the Peace Agreement, and demonstrate a genuine commitment to confidence and security-building measures, regional arms control, reconciliation and the building of a common future. In that context, it demands that the parties comply fully, unconditionally and without any further delay with their commitments regarding the release of prisoners, implementation of the constitutional framework, withdrawal of foreign forces, ensuring freedom of movement, cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, return of refugees, and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. It calls upon the authorities concerned with the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to move forward vigorously on measures to strengthen that Federation and, to that end, to implement in full the Sarajevo Agreement concluded on 30 March 1996 (S/1996/244).
>
> "The Security Council is particularly concerned at the failure to date by all parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Peace Agreement concerning the release of prisoners, in spite of the repeated commitments by the parties to do so. The Council stresses that the obligation to release the prisoners is unconditional. Failure to do so constitutes a serious case of non-compliance. In this context the Council affirms its support for the conclusions of the Contact Group Ministerial Meeting of 23 March 1996 (S/1996/220) and notes the readiness of the High Representative to propose measures to be taken against any party that fails to comply.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its full support for the High Representative who is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and mobilizing and, as appropriate, giving guidance to, and coordinating the activities of, the civilian organizations and agencies involved, in accordance with resolution 1031 (1995). It also expresses its full support for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other international institutions and organizations involved in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. It affirms

that the implementation of the Peace Agreement must be strict, just, and impartial.

"The Security Council expresses its strong support for the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It notes that an effective United Nations civilian police operation is vital to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and encourages the International Police Task Force to implement its mandate as actively as possible consistent with annex 11 of the Peace Agreement as referred to in resolution 1035 (1995). The Council, bearing in mind the agreement of the parties in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement not to impede the movement of the International Police Task Force personnel or in any way hinder, obstruct or delay International Police Task Force personnel in the performance of their responsibilities, calls upon the parties to allow International Police Task Force personnel immediate and complete access to any site, person, activity, proceeding, record, or other item or event in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the International Police Task Force may request. It notes with appreciation the participation of Member States in the staffing of the International Police Task Force and urges those Member States which have agreed to provide civilian police to dispatch expeditiously fully qualified personnel to enable the International Police Task Force to reach full deployment by mid-April. It encourages the International Police Task Force to accelerate the deployment of police monitors, consistent with maintaining their high quality. The Council also expresses its strong support for the Mine Action Centre of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and encourages States to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance.

"The Security Council recognizes that economic reconstruction and rehabilitation throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are key factors for the overall success of the peace implementation process, reconciliation and reintegration. These tasks require the political will of and consistent efforts by the Bosnian parties as well as substantial international assistance. The Council urges that priority be given to projects aimed at facilitating the process of reconciliation and the economic reintegration of the whole country. It notes with appreciation the resources that have already been made available in this respect. It calls upon States and international institutions to honour fully their commitments regarding economic and financial assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council recalls the relationship, as described in the London Conference, between the fulfilment by the parties of their commitments in the Peace Agreement and the readiness of the international community to commit financial resources for reconstruction and development. It affirms that it is the parties themselves that have the most important role in re-establishing the economy of their country.

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern over recent developments in the Sarajevo area which caused thousands of Bosnian Serb civilians to leave their homes. The Council calls on the parties to make greater efforts towards reconciliation and the reconstitution of a multicultural and multi-ethnic Sarajevo, as a city of Bosniacs, Serbs, Croats, and others, and as the capital and seat of the future common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It further calls on the parties to put in place additional measures to ensure security, freedom of movement and conditions for the return of people affected in Sarajevo and all other transferred areas. The Council calls on the parties to reverse the trend of population movements and partition efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina along ethnic lines.

"The Security Council pays tribute to all those who have given their lives in the cause of peace in the former Yugoslavia and expresses its condolences to their families, including to the family of the Secretary of Commerce of the United States of America.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General and the High Representative to continue to keep the Council regularly informed on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the implementation of the Peace Agreement."

36. Communications received between 3 April and 23 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 3 April 1995 (S/1996/305) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-eighth session, held at Riyadh on 16 and 17 March 1996.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/282) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the "Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership", adopted at the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Sarajevo on the same date.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1996/315) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the fifth report on the operations of IFOR.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1996/375) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication of 22 May 1996 from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the sixth report on the operations of IFOR.

Final report dated 28 May (S/1996/381) pursuant to Security Council resolution 900 (1994) apprising the Security Council of the work of the Office of the Special Coordinator during the last two years and of the arrangements made to ensure continuity of its functions following its closure.

D. Navigation on the Danube river

1. Communications received between 21 June and 16 October 1995

Letter dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/502) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report dated 14 June 1995 by the Danube Commission stating that the Commission was satisfied that preparations for the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right-hand bank of the Danube had been completed.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1995/705) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that according to a report dated 10 August 1995 by the Executive Director of the Danube Commission, completion of the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right-hand bank of the Danube would require an additional 60 days, and that it was the Committee's understanding that, unless the Security Council decided otherwise, resolution 992 (1995), which had come into force on 23 June 1995 for a period of 60 days, should remain in force for a further period of 60 days, until 20 October 1995, subject to paragraph 6 of that resolution.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/874) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, according to a report dated 10 October 1995 by the Executive Director of the Danube Commission, completion of the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right-hand bank of the Danube would require an additional 60 days and that it was the Committee's understanding that unless the Security Council decided otherwise, resolution 992 (1995) should remain in force for a further period of 60 days, until 19 December 1995, subject to paragraph 6 of that resolution.

E. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

1. Communications received between 23 August 1995 and 8 May 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Note by the Secretary-General dated 23 August 1995 (S/1995/728), transmitting the second annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the International Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of its statute.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/905) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/910) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/1995/933), transmitting the periodic report prepared by Mrs. Elisabeth Rehn, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 and Economic and Social Council decision 1995/290.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1996/68) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 14 February 1996 on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1996/109), covering developments in Croatia up to the end of January 1996.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/223) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1996/300) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 12 April 1996 from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal of the Former Yugoslavia to the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1996/306) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 April (S/1996/319) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1996/339) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3663rd meeting (8 May 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3663rd meeting, held on 8 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia
>
> > "Letter dated 24 April 1996 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (S/1996/319)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/23):

> "The Security Council recalls its decision in resolution 827 (1993) that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with that resolution and the Statute of the Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the resolution and the Statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute. The Council underlines the importance of these obligations, as well as the obligations undertaken by the parties to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal.
>
> "The Security Council deplores the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the three individuals referred to in the letter of 24 April 1996, and calls for the execution of those arrest warrants without delay.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon all States and others concerned to comply fully with their obligations with respect to cooperation with the Tribunal, and in particular their obligation to execute arrest warrants transmitted to them by the Tribunal. It recalls the provisions of its resolution 1022 (1995) of 22 November 1995 which notes *inter alia* that compliance with the requests and orders of the Tribunal constitutes an essential aspect of implementing the Peace Agreement. The Council calls upon all States which have not already done so to make provision in their domestic law enabling them to comply fully with their obligations with respect to cooperation with the Tribunal.
>
> "The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

3. Communication received on 22 May 1996

Letter dated 22 May 1996 (S/1996/364) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

F. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

1. Communications received on 13 and 14 September 1995

Letter dated 13 September 1995 (S/1995/794) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing developments regarding the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/793) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

2. Consideration at the 3579th meeting (15 September 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3579th meeting, held on 15 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

> "Interim Accord between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1995/794, annex I)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/46):

> "The Security Council welcomes the signing of the Interim Accord between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1995/794, annex I) and looks forward to the establishment of a new relationship between the parties based on international law and peaceful, friendly relations. The Council believes the accord will promote the strengthening of stability in the region.
>
> "The Security Council commends both parties, the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Cyrus Vance, and the United States envoy, Matthew Nimetz, for their efforts in bringing about this important achievement, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993). The Council encourages them to continue their efforts to resolve the remaining differences between the parties and urges the parties to implement fully the Interim Accord."

G. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

1. Consideration at the 3585th meeting (6 October 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3585th meeting, held on 6 October 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the former Yugoslavia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/50):

> "The Security Council welcomes the 5 October 1995 agreement by the Bosnian parties to a ceasefire, including by terminating all hostile military activities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as of 10 October 1995 provided that full gas and electrical utility service is restored to Sarajevo. It welcomes all efforts to restore such service and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with such efforts. The Security Council urges the parties fully to comply with all provisions in the ceasefire agreement once they come into effect.
>
> "The Security Council also welcomes the decision of the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to attend proximity peace talks by the end of this month, to be followed by a peace conference. It reiterates that there can be no military solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and strongly urges the parties to negotiate in good faith on the basis of the Geneva Declarations of Principles of 8 September 1995 (S/1995/780, annex II) and the Further Agreed Principles of 26 September 1995.
>
> "The Security Council also welcomes the 3 October 1995 agreement by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Croatian Serb authorities in Eastern Slavonia to Guiding Basic Principles for Negotiations. It strongly urges both parties to negotiate in good faith towards a peaceful

final settlement to the conflict consistent with the Council's resolutions."

2. Communications received between 9 and 31 October 1995

Letter dated 9 October 1995 (S/1995/845) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1995/884) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/910) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annexes.

3. Consideration at the 3591st meeting (9 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1019 (1995)

At the 3591st meeting, held on 9 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the former Yugoslavia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Jovanovic to take a seat at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/940) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Nigeria, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Botswana, Honduras, Indonesia and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3591st meeting, on 9 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/940 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1019 (1995).*

Resolution 1019 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its earlier resolutions on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming its resolutions 1004 (1995) of 12 July 1995, and 1010 (1995) of 10 August 1995, and the statements by its President of 7 September 1995 (S/PRST/1995/43) and 12 October 1995 (S/PRST/1995/52), and deeply concerned that, despite repeated calls that it should do so, the Bosnian Serb party has not complied with the demands contained therein,

"*Gravely concerned* at reports, including by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of grave violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights in and around Srebrenica, and in the areas of Banja Luka and Sanski Most, including reports of mass murder, unlawful detention and forced labour, rape, and deportation of civilians,

"*Recalling also* all its earlier relevant resolutions on the situation in the Republic of Croatia, and reaffirming its resolution 1009 (1995) of 10 August 1995, and the statements by its President of 7 September 1995 (S/PRST/1995/44), and of 3 October 1995 (S/PRST/1995/49),

"*Deeply concerned* at reports, including by UNCRO and United Nations humanitarian agencies, of serious violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights in the former sectors West, North, and South, in the Republic of Croatia, including burning of houses, looting of property, and killings of civilians,

"*Reiterating* its strong support for the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross in seeking access to displaced persons and to persons detained or reported missing, and condemning in the strongest possible terms the failure of the Bosnian Serb party to comply with their commitments in respect of such access,

"*Commending* the efforts of the United Nations peace forces and other United Nations personnel in the former Yugoslavia, in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite extreme difficulties,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 31 October 1995 to the President of the Security Council from the

President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (S/1995/910).

"*Expressing* its strong support for the work of the International Tribunal established pursuant to its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

"1. *Condemns* in the strongest possible terms all violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and demands that all concerned comply fully with their obligations in this regard;

"2. *Reaffirms its demand* that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate and unimpeded access to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international agencies to persons displaced and to persons detained or reported missing from Srebrenica, Zepa, and the regions of Banja Luka and Sanski Most who are within the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and that the Bosnian Serb party permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (a) to visit and register any persons detained against their will, whether civilians or members of the forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and (b) to have access to any site it may deem important;

"3. *Reaffirms also its demand* that the Bosnian Serb party respect fully the rights of all such persons, ensure their safety and release them immediately;

"4. *Reaffirms further* the obligation on all the parties to ensure the complete freedom of movement of personnel of the United Nations and other relevant international organizations throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at all times;

"5. *Demands* that all detention camps throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be immediately closed;

"6. *Reaffirms* its demand that the Government of the Republic of Croatia take urgent measures to put an end to violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, and investigate all reports of such violations so that those responsible in respect of such acts be judged and punished;

"7. *Reiterates* its demand that the Government of the Republic of Croatia respect fully the rights of the local Serb population including their right to remain or return in safety, and reiterates also its call upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to lift any time-limits placed on the return of refugees to Croatia to reclaim their property;

"8. *Demands* that all States, in particular those in the region of the former Yugoslavia, and all parties to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia comply fully and in good faith with the obligations contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 827 (1993) to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal established pursuant to that resolution, including by providing access to individuals and sites the Tribunal deems important for its investigations, and by complying with requests for assistance or orders issued by a trial chamber under article 29 of the statute of the Tribunal, and calls upon them to allow the establishment of offices of the Tribunal;

"9. *Demands* that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, refrain from any action intended to destroy, alter, conceal or damage any evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and that they preserve such evidence;

"10. *Reaffirms* its support for the actions of the United Nations peace forces, and other United Nations personnel, including the great importance of their contribution in the humanitarian field, and demands that all parties fully ensure their safety and cooperate fully with them;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council as soon as possible a written report based on all information available to the United Nations concerning recent violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most;

"12. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council on a regular basis of measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to implement resolution 1009 (1995) and the present resolution;

"13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, France, the Czech Republic, Argentina and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Oman.

4. Communications received between 10 and 20 November 1995

Letter dated 10 November 1995 (S/1995/947) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1995/972) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

5. Consideration at the 3595th meeting (22 November 1995) and the adoption of resolutions 1021 (1995) and 1022 (1995)

At the 3595th meeting, held on 22 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the former Yugoslavia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its discussion.

The President drew attention to the text of two draft resolutions, document S/1995/977, submitted by Argentina, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and document S/1995/978, submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Indonesia, China, Nigeria, the Czech Republic, Botswana, Honduras and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3595th meeting, on 22 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/977 received 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with one abstention (Russian Federation), and was adopted as resolution 1021 (1995).*

Resolution 1021 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to a negotiated political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Welcoming* the initialling of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement) by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other parties thereto on 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, signifying agreement between the parties to sign the Peace Agreement formally,

"*Welcoming also* the commitments of the parties set out in Annex 1B (Agreement on Regional Stabilization) of the Peace Agreement,

"*Determining* that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment imposed by resolution 713 (1991) shall be terminated as follows, beginning from the day the Secretary-General submits to the Council a report stating that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have formally signed the Peace Agreement:

"(a) During the first ninety days following the submission of such a report, all the provisions of the embargo shall remain in place;

"(b) During the second ninety days following the submission of such a report, all provisions of the arms embargo shall be terminated, except that the delivery of heavy weapons (as defined in the Peace Agreement), ammunition therefor, mines, military aircraft and helicopters shall continue to be prohibited until the arms control agreement referred to in Annex 1B has taken effect; and

"(c) After the one hundred and eightieth day following the submission of such a report and after the submission of a report from the Secretary-General on the implementation of Annex 1B (Agreement on Regional Stabilization) as agreed by the parties, all provisions of the arms embargo terminate unless the Council decides otherwise;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare in a timely way and to submit to the Council the reports referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"3. *Maintains* its commitment to progressive measures for regional stability and arms control and, if the situation requires, to consider further action;

"4. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to review and to amend its guidelines in the light of the provisions of this resolution;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3595th meeting, on 22 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/978 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1022 (1995).*

Resolution 1022 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to a negotiated political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

"*Commending* the efforts of the international community, including those of the Contact Group, to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

"*Praising* the decision of the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to attend and participate constructively in proximity talks in the United States of America, and acknowledging with appreciation the efforts made by these Governments to reach a lasting peace settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"*Welcoming* the initialling of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement) by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other parties thereto on 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, signifying agreement between the parties to sign the Peace Agreement formally,

"*Noting* the concluding statement issued at the adjournment of the proximity talks, in which all parties undertook, *inter alia*, to assist in locating the two French pilots missing in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to ensure their immediate and safe return,

"*Stressing* the need for all parties to comply fully with all provisions of the Peace Agreement,

"*Noting* that compliance with the requests and orders of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia constitutes an essential aspect of implementing the Peace Agreement,

"*Recognizing* the interests of all States in the implementation of the suspension and subsequent termination of measures imposed by the Council, and in particular the interests of the successor States to the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with respect to the disposition of assets affected by the fact that that State has ceased to exist, and the desirability of accelerating the process now under way under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to reach a consensual agreement among the successor States as to the disposition of such assets,

"*Determining* that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* that the measures imposed by or reaffirmed in resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992), 820 (1993), 942 (1994), 943 (1994), 988 (1995), 992 (1995), 1003 (1995) and 1015 (1995) are suspended indefinitely with immediate effect subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 below, and provided that if the Secretary-General reports to the

Council that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has failed formally to sign the Peace Agreement on the date announced by the Contact Group for such purpose, and that the other parties thereto have expressed their readiness so to sign, the measures described above shall be automatically reimposed from the fifth day following the date of such report;

"2. *Decides also* that the suspension referred to in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to the measures imposed on the Bosnian Serb party until the day after the commander of the international force to be deployed in accordance with the Peace Agreement, on the basis of a report transmitted through the appropriate political authorities, informs the Council via the Secretary-General that all Bosnian Serb forces have withdrawn behind the zones of separation established in the Peace Agreement, and urges all parties concerned to take all necessary measures to assist in locating the two French pilots missing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to ensure their immediate and safe return;

"3. *Further decides* that if at any time, with regard to a matter within the scope of their respective mandates and after joint consultation if appropriate, either the High Representative described in the Peace Agreement, or the commander of the international force to be deployed in accordance with the Peace Agreement, on the basis of a report transmitted through the appropriate political authorities, informs the Council via the Secretary-General that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Bosnian Serb authorities are failing significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement, the suspension referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth day following the Council's receipt of such a report, unless the Council decides otherwise taking into consideration the nature of the non-compliance;

"4. *Further decides* that it will terminate the measures described in paragraph 1 above on the tenth day following the occurrence of the first free and fair elections provided for in Annex 3 of the Peace Agreement, provided that the Bosnian Serb forces have withdrawn from, and have continued to respect, the zones of separation as provided in the Peace Agreement;

"5. *Further decides* that, so long as the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above remain suspended, or are terminated by a subsequent Council decision in accordance with paragraph 4 above, all funds and assets previously frozen or impounded pursuant to resolutions 757 (1992) and 820 (1993) may be released by States in accordance with law, provided that any such funds and assets that are subject to any claims, liens, judgements, or encumbrances, or which are the funds or assets of any person, partnership, corporation, or other entity found or deemed insolvent under law or the accounting principles prevailing in such State, shall remain frozen or impounded until released in accordance with applicable law, and decides further that obligations of States related to freezing or impounding funds and assets contained in such resolutions shall be suspended pursuant to paragraph 1 above with respect to all funds and assets not currently frozen or impounded until the measures concerned are terminated by a subsequent Council decision;

"6. *Further decides* that the suspension or termination of obligations pursuant to this resolution is without prejudice to claims of successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with respect to funds and assets, stresses the need for the successor States to reach agreement on the distribution of funds and assets and the allocation of liabilities of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, encourages all States to make provision under their national law for addressing competing claims of States, as well as claims of private parties affecting funds and assets, and further encourages States to take appropriate measures to facilitate the expeditious collection of any funds and assets by the appropriate parties and the resolution of claims related thereto;

"7. *Further decides* that all States shall continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that there shall be no claim in connection with the performance of any contract or other transaction where such performance was affected by the measures imposed by the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1 above and related resolutions;

"8. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to review and to amend its guidelines in the light of the provisions of this resolution;

"9. *Pays tribute* to the neighbouring States, the ICFY mission, the European Union/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Sanctions Coordinator, the Sanctions Communications Centre and the Sanctions Assistance Missions, the Western European Union operation on the Danube and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Western European Union Sharp Guard operation in the Adriatic Sea for their significant contribution to the achievement of a negotiated peace;

"10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, Italy, Argentina and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Oman.

The Council then heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the representative of Croatia.

The Council heard a statement by Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Ukraine, Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan, Japan, Morocco (on behalf of the States members of OIC), Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and also Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), Canada, Norway, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Korea, Colombia and Brazil.

6. Communications received between 24 November 1995 and 13 June 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 24 November 1995 (S/1995/985) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 23 November 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 November (S/1995/988) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) on violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most, which had been prepared from information available to the United Nations, in particular to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia and UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 December (S/1995/1051) on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995), covering measures taken by the Government of Croatia in implementing Security Council resolutions 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995) from 23 August to the end of November 1995.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1995/1067) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the decision of the Government of Ukraine regarding a suspension of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Letter dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/87) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO, communicated with respect to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1022 (1995).

Further report of the Secretary-General dated 14 February (S/1996/109) on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995), covering further developments in the situation of human rights in Croatia up to the end of January 1996.

Letter dated 29 February (S/1996/147) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement of the same date issued by their Foreign Ministers with regard to Security Council resolution 1022 (1995).

Letter dated 5 March (S/1996/169) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration of the Presidency of the European Union issued on 26 February 1996.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/189) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1996/205) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/227) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1996/291) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué on the signing of the Agreement on the regulation of relations and promotion of cooperation between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade on 8 April 1996, as well as the integral text of the Agreement.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1996/433) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication dated 11 June 1996 from the Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE describing progress achieved in implementing article 2 of Annex 1B of the Dayton Agreement.

H. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1. Communications received between 16 June and 18 September 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 1995 (S/1995/492) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/626) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report addressed to him on 17 July 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1995/794) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing the latest developments regarding the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/793) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date issued by the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1995/804) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing his observations following an in-depth review of the situation that he had conducted on 16 September 1995 with his senior advisers.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995), providing information to assist the Council in its deliberations on the three peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia, UNCRO, UNPROFOR and UNPREDEP, and recommending that the mandate of UNPREDEP be extended for 12 months.

2. Consideration at the 3602nd meeting (30 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1027 (1995)

At the 3602nd meeting, held on 30 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/996) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3602nd meeting, on 30 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/996 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1027 (1995).*

Resolution 1027 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
>
> "*Recalling* its concern about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,
>
> "*Welcoming* the positive role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of their mandate,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995 (S/1995/987),

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for a period terminating on 30 May 1996;

"3. *Urges* the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force to continue its cooperation with the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

"4. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in the performance of its mandate;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, and in particular to submit, if possible by 31 January 1996, a report on all aspects of the Force in the light of developments in the region, for review by the Council;

"6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

The representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a statement.

3. Communications received between 1 December 1995 and 6 February 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1005) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 January 1996 (S/1996/4) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 January (S/1996/65) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1027 (1995), covering the present role and structure of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) and recent developments.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1996/76) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had taken note of his report (S/1996/65) and that they concurred in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission, with the same mandate, strength and composition of forces.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1996/94) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, seeking, *inter alia*, the Council's approval of the proposed increase of the authorized strength of UNPREDEP and of the appointment of a Force Commander of UNPREDEP.

4. Consideration at the 3630th meeting (13 February 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1046 (1996)

At the 3630th meeting, held on 13 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1027 (1995) (S/1995/65)
>
> "Letter dated 6 February 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/94)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/96) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which she put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3630th meeting, on 13 February 1996, draft resolution S/1996/96 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1046 (1996).*

Resolution 1046 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, resolution 1027 (1995) of 30 November 1995 which extended the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia until 30 May 1996,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/65) and his letter of 6 February 1996 to the President of the Council and the annex thereto (S/1996/94),

"1. *Decides* to authorize, for the duration of the present mandate, an increase in the strength of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force by 50 military personnel in order to provide for a continued engineering capability in support of its operations;

> "2. *Approves* the establishment of the position of Force Commander of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force;
>
> "3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, not later than 20 May 1996, further recommendations on the composition, strength and mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in the light of developments in the region;
>
> "4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

5. Communications received between 14 February and 17 April 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 14 February 1996 (S/1996/118) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Bo Lennart Wranker of Sweden as Force Commander of UNPREDEP.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1996/119) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 14 February 1996 (S/1996/118) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1996/250) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/389) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 April 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1996/296) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1996/291) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué on the signing of the agreement on the regulation of relations and promotion of cooperation between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade on 8 April 1996, as well as the integral text of the Agreement.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 May (S/1996/373 and Add.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1046 (1996), containing further recommendations on the composition and strength of UNPREDEP, in the light of developments in the region, and recommending that its mandate be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1996.

6. Consideration at the 3670th meeting (30 May 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1058 (1996)

At the 3670th meeting, held on 30 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1046 (1996) (S/1996/373 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/392) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The representative of Italy made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Union, as well as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Slovakia, which had joined in that statement, and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which had associated themselves with that statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Egypt and Poland.

Decision: *At the 3670th meeting, on 30 May 1996, draft resolution S/1996/392 received 14 votes in favour (Botswana, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Poland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none* *against, with one abstention (Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 1058 (1996).*

Resolution 1058 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 1027 (1995) of 30 November 1995 and 1046 (1996) of 13 February 1996,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

"*Noting with appreciation* the important role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability, and paying tribute to its personnel in the performance of their mandate,

"*Noting* that the security situation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has improved, but recognizing that it is too early to be confident that stability has been established in the region, and expressing the hope that future developments in the region will not undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its security,

"*Welcoming* the signing of the agreement between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 8 April 1996 (S/1996/291, annex), and urging both parties to implement it in full, including the demarcation of their mutual border,

"*Welcoming also* the progress achieved in improving relations between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece on the basis of the interim accord of 13 September 1995 (S/1995/794, annex I),

"*Further welcoming* the close cooperation between the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

"*Taking note* of the letter of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General of 11 April 1996 (S/1996/389),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 1996 (S/1996/373 and Add.1) and in particular his assessment of the composition, strength and mandate of the Force,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 1996;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for a period terminating on 30 November 1996;

"3. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in the performance of its mandate;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate, and further requests the Secretary-General to review the composition, strength and mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and to report to the Council by 30 September 1996 for its consideration;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

I. Other aspects of the situation in the former Yugoslavia

1. Communications received between 27 June 1995 and 15 April 1996

Letter dated 27 June 1995 (S/1995/517) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 June 1995 from the President of Ukraine.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1995/538) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 July (S/1995/591) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/626) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the biannual report addressed to the Secretary-General on 17 July 1995 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/640) from the representatives of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the five-nation Contact Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to Mr. Carl Bildt, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1995/642) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1995/659) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/661) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1995/689) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/692) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1995/693 and Corr.1 and 2) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/696) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1995/698) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1995/700) from the representative of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 August (S/1995/704) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/708) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/714) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/715) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1995/726) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1995/727) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1995/732) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1995/734) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/749) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1995/757) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1995/770) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1995/798) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1995/802) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1995/809) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/814) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1995/818) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1995/832) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/833) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1995/838) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/909) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annexes.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1995/916) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1995/929) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/1995/933), transmitting the periodic report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89 and Economic and Social Council decision 1995/290.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1995/966) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1995/972) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1995/1048) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration concerning the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Council on 16 December 1995.

Letter dated 2 January 1996 (S/1996/4) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1996/178) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration of the Presidency of the European Union on the independent media in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/227) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1996/231) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1996/251) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 April (S/1996/260) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/263) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1996/296) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Presidency of the European Union on recognition by European Union member States of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Chapter 2
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

A. Consideration at the 3544th meeting (16 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 999 (1995)

At the 3544th meeting, held on 16 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/472 and Corr.1 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/486) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Italy, Indonesia, Honduras, China, Botswana and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3544th meeting, on 16 June 1995, draft resolution (S/1995/486) was adopted unanimously as resolution 999 (1995).*

Resolution 999 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994 and the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56), of 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65), of 12 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/16) and of 19 May 1995 (S/PRST/1995/28),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1995 (S/1995/472),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

"*Welcoming* the positive outcome of the meeting between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan held in Kabul from 17 to 19 May 1995 (S/1995/429) and of the fourth round of the inter-Tajik talks held in Almaty from 22 May to 1 June 1995 (S/1995/460, annex),

"*Welcoming also* in particular, the extension for the period of three months, until 26 August 1995, of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-Fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, signed in Tehran on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex 1), as well as the agreements on further confidence-building measures,

"*Noting* with appreciation that the parties started in-depth discussions on fundamental institutional issues and consolidation of the statehood of Tajikistan and confirmed their readiness to search for practical solutions to the above-mentioned problems,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

"*Emphasizing* that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy,

"*Recalling* that the Tajik parties have reaffirmed their commitment to resolve the conflict and to achieve national reconciliation in the country exclusively through peaceful, political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises, and urging them to take concrete steps to this end,

"*Stressing* the urgency of the cessation of all hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border,

"*Noting* the decision of the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 26 May 1995 to extend the mandate of the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces in Tajikistan until 31 December 1995 (S/1995/459, annex 1),

"*Recalling* the joint appeal by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10 February 1995 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/136), the statements of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of these countries of 24 August and of 30 September 1993, of 13 October 1994, of 26 January and 20 April 1995 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357, S/26610, S/1994/1178, S/1995/126 and S/1995/336),

"*Taking note* with appreciation of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 26 April 1995 that the Russian border forces and the Russian military personnel of the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces stationed in Tajikistan, respecting and recognizing the agreements between the Tajik parties, do not violate them in the performance of their duties,

"*Expressing its satisfaction* over the close contacts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties to the conflict, as well as over its close liaison with the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces, with the border forces, and with the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan until 15 December 1995 subject to the proviso that the Agreement of 17 September 1994 remains in force and the parties continue to be committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy and further decides that the mandate will remain in effect unless the Secretary-General reports that these conditions have not been met;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy and with the assistance of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks, efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

"4. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the progress towards national reconciliation and on the operations of the Mission;

"5. *Reiterates* its call upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

"6. *Stresses* the urgent need for the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict through the inter-Tajik dialogue and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in this regard;

"7. *Calls upon* the parties, in particular, to achieve as soon as possible substantive progress on fundamental institutional and political issues;

"8. *Calls upon* the parties to agree to the early convening of a further round of inter-Tajik talks and to implement without delay all confidence-building measures agreed at the fourth round of these talks, *inter alia*, on the exchange of detainees and prisoners of war and on intensification of the efforts by the parties to ensure the voluntary return, in dignity and safety, of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

"9. *Encourages* the continuation of direct political dialogue between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan;

"10. *Emphasizes* the absolute necessity for the parties to comply fully with all the obligations they have assumed and urges them, in particular, to observe strictly the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to agree to its substantial extension;

"11. *Stresses* the urgency of the cessation of all hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and calls upon all States and others concerned to discourage any activities that could complicate or hinder the peace process in Tajikistan;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on his discussions with relevant Afghan authorities regarding a possible deployment of a small number of United Nations personnel in northern Afghanistan and expresses its willingness to consider a relevant recommendation of the Secretary-General in the context of the implementation of this resolution;

"13. *Underlines* the need to pursue the close cooperation already existing between the Mission and the parties to the conflict, as well as its close liaison with the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces, with the border forces and with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Tajikistan;

"14. *Welcomes* the obligation assumed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to assist the return and the reintegration of refugees as well as the obligations by the parties to cooperate in ensuring the voluntary return, in dignity and safety, of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes, *inter alia* by stepping up the activities of the Joint Commission on problems relating to refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan formed by the parties in accordance with the Protocol signed on 19 April 1994 (S/1994/542, annex II), and in this context notes the request by the parties addressed to international organizations and States to provide additional substantial financial and material support to the refugees and internally displaced persons and to the Joint Commission on refugees;

"15. *Welcomes* the commitment of some Member States to the voluntary fund for contributions established by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 968 (1995) and reiterates its encouragement to other States to contribute thereto;

"16. *Welcomes* also the humanitarian assistance already provided and calls for greater contributions from States for humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Germany.

B. Communications received on 1 and 21 August 1995

Letter dated 1 August 1995 (S/1995/639) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a message dated 23 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/720) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the protocol on the fundamental principles for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan, signed by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the Tajik opposition.

C. Consideration at the 3570th meeting (25 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3570th meeting, held on 25 August 1995, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/42):

> "The Security Council welcomes the Protocol on the fundamental principles for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Tajik opposition on 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex). It commends the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and all countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks, which have significantly contributed to reaching the above agreement between the Tajik parties.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the parties to implement fully the commitments contained in the Protocol. It supports the agreement of the parties to conduct the continual round of talks due to begin on 18 September 1995, with the aim of concluding a general agreement on the establishment of peace and national accord in Tajikistan and urges the parties to agree as soon as possible on the venue of the negotiations. It reiterates that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences.

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement reached by the parties to extend the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-Fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country signed in Teheran on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) for a period of six months until 26 February 1996, and calls upon the parties to comply strictly with the obligations assumed under this agreement, including cessation of all hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within Tajikistan. The Council calls upon all States and others concerned to discourage any activities that could complicate or hinder the peace process respecting fully the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Tajikistan and the inviolability of the Tajik-Afghan border.

"The Security Council urges the parties to implement as quickly as possible the confidence-building measures agreed upon during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks held in Almaty.

"The Security Council stresses the need to continue the existing close contacts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties to the conflict as well as its close liaison with the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces, with the Russian border forces and with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Tajikistan.

"The Security Council welcomes the contributions by some Member States to the voluntary fund for contributions established by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 968 (1994), and reiterates its encouragement to other Member States to contribute thereto.

"The Security Council expresses its readiness to consider in due course the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the possible role of the United Nations in the context of the present and future agreements between the Tajik parties."

D. Communications received between 27 September and 16 October 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 16 September 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 September 1995 (S/1995/799) pursuant to Security Council resolution 999 (1995), reporting on progress towards national reconciliation and on the operations of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT).

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 27 September 1995 by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

E. Consideration at the 3589th meeting (6 November 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3589th meeting, held on 6 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/54):

> "The Security Council welcomes the planned convening of the continual round of Inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat. It commends the efforts of the President of Turkmenistan in this regard.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon the Tajik parties to begin as a matter of urgency the continual round of talks with the aim of concluding a general agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on the fundamental principles for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Tajik opposition on 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex).
>
> "The Security Council expresses the hope that the Secretary-General's Special Envoy will be able to resume promptly his efforts with regard to the preparation of the forthcoming round of talks. The

Council reaffirms its full support for the activities of the Special Envoy.

"The Security Council urges the Tajik parties to comply strictly with the obligations assumed under the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-Fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country signed in Teheran on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I). The Council expresses the hope that the convening of the talks will contribute to a lessening of tensions along the Tajik-Afghan border and inside Tajikistan.

"The Security Council notes that the relevant Afghan authorities have given their agreement to the establishment of a liaison post of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan in Taloqan (northern Afghanistan). The Council welcomes this development and agrees with the proposal to establish such a post as suggested in paragraph 20 of the Secretary-General's report of 16 September 1995 (S/1995/799) with the privileges and immunities necessary for the security of the United Nations personnel concerned and for their ability to carry out the mandate.

"The Security Council also notes the Secretary-General's observations regarding the strengthening of the Mission in paragraph 21 of his report. The Council supports a corresponding increase in the Mission's strength."

F. Communications received between 13 and 15 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 8 December 1995

Letter dated 13 November (S/1995/954) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had decided to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 26 March 1996.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1995/955) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 13 November 1995 (S/1995/954) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his decision.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 December 1995 (S/1995/1024) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 999 (1995) and describing the activities of his Special Envoy and of UNMOT since his report of 16 September 1995 (S/1995/799).

G. Consideration at the 3606th meeting (14 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1030 (1995)

At the 3606th meeting, held on 14 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/1024)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1032) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3606th meeting, on 14 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1032 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1030 (1995).*

Resolution 1030 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions and the statements of its President, in particular, the statement of its President of 6 November 1995 (S/PRST/1995/54),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December 1995 (S/1995/1024),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

"*Welcoming* the beginning of the continual round of talks between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in Ashgabat,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks,

"*Emphasizing* that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy, "*Recalling* the commitments made by the Tajik parties to resolve the conflict and to achieve national reconciliation in the country exclusively through peaceful, political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises and stressing the inadmissibility of any hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border,

"*Recalling* the joint appeal by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10 February 1995 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/136), the statements of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of these countries of 24 August and 30 September 1993, of 13 October 1994, of 26 January and 20 April 1995 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357, S/26610, S/1994/1178, S/1995/126 and S/1995/336),

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 26 April 1995 that the Russian border forces and the Russian military personnel of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States stationed in Tajikistan, respecting and recognizing the agreements between the Tajik parties, do not violate them in the performance of their duties,

"*Expressing its satisfaction* over the close contacts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties to the conflict, as well as over its liaison with the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces, with the border forces and with the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan until 15 June 1996 subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex 1) remains in force and the parties continue to be committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy and further decides that the mandate will remain in effect unless the Secretary-General reports that these conditions have not been met;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue, through the good offices of his Special Envoy and with the assistance of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks, efforts to speed up the progress towards the establishment of a durable peace and national accord in Tajikistan;

"4. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and on the operations of the Mission;

"5. *Reiterates* its call upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

"6. *Regrets* the slow rate of progress towards a political solution to the conflict in Tajikistan and emphasizes the need for the Tajik parties to take the opportunity of the continual round of talks in Ashgabat to reach a general agreement which will restore peace and national accord in their country in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on the Fundamental Principles, signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan on 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex);

"7. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict through the inter-Tajik dialogue;

"8. *Calls also* on the parties to implement without delay all the confidence-building measures to which they committed themselves during the fourth round of the inter-Tajik talks;

"9. *Encourages* the continuation of direct political dialogue between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan;

"10. *Emphasizes* the absolute necessity for the parties to comply fully with all their obligations they have assumed and urges them, in particular, to observe strictly the Tehran Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to agree to its substantial extension;

"11. *Stresses* the urgency of the cessation of all hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and calls upon all States and others concerned to discourage any activities that could complicate or hinder the peace process in Tajikistan;

"12. *Encourages* the relevant Afghan authorities to facilitate the arrangements that will permit the establishment of a liaison post at Taloqan in northern Afghanistan;

"13. *Underlines* the need to develop further close cooperation between the Mission and the parties to the conflict, as well as its close liaison with the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces, with the border forces and with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Tajikistan;

"14. *Welcomes* the successful resettlement of the vast majority of internally displaced persons and refugees and the role played by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in this effort and commends the activities of other agencies and organizations assisting the civilian population;

"15. *Welcomes* the contributions to the voluntary fund established by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 968 (1995), reiterates its encouragement to other States to contribute thereto and also welcomes the voluntary contribution made to the Mission;

"16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

H. Communications received between 26 January and 14 March 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 22 March 1996

Letter dated 26 January 1996 (S/1996/74) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the decisions adopted in Moscow on 19 January 1996 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the decision on the extension of the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1996/77) from the representatives of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint declaration issued on 19 January 1996 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1996/95) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 8 February 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1996/105) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 12 February 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1996/126) from the representative of Turkmenistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Ashgabat Declaration adopted at the second phase of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1996/187) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of an agreement on social accord in Tajikistan, which was opened for signature on 9 March 1996.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/193) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution on the progress in the inter-Tajik talks for national reconciliation, adopted by the Parliament of Tajikistan on 11 March 1996.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 March (S/1996/212) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1030 (1995) and providing further information on the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and on the operations of UNMOT.

I. Consideration at the 3646th meeting (29 March 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3646th meeting, held on 29 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1996/212)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/14):

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 22 March 1996 (S/1996/212).

"The Security Council regrets that insufficient progress has been achieved during the continual round of the inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat towards the solution of fundamental political and institutional issues. It calls upon the Tajik parties to accelerate substantially their efforts to reach agreement on the basis of the Protocol on the fundamental principles for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan of 17 August 1995 (S/1995/720, annex). It urges them to negotiate constructively and in good faith and to search for solutions on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the violations of the Tehran cease-fire agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I), and in particular about the ongoing fighting in the Tavildara region. It appeals to the Tajik parties to comply strictly with all their obligations undertaken under this agreement. It reminds them that the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan is subject to the proviso that the Tehran cease-fire agreement remains in force and the parties continue to be committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy. The Council notes with concern that the ongoing military operations and other violations of the cease-fire create doubt regarding the parties' commitment to an effective cease-fire.

"The Security Council acknowledges the extension of the cease-fire by the parties for a further three months until 26 May 1996. It is concerned, however, that the cease-fire has only been extended for this short period. The Council fully supports the appeal by the Secretary-General to the Tajik opposition contained in his report (S/1996/212) to agree to the extension of the cease-fire agreement for the duration of the inter-Tajik talks.

"The Security Council reiterates the importance of direct political dialogue between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan for the peace process and encourages them to hold the next meeting as soon as possible.

"The Security Council welcomes the position of the Majlisi Oli (Parliament) of Tajikistan which at its special session on 11-12 March 1996 expressed its strong support for the efforts to achieve national reconciliation and for the search for compromise at the Inter-Tajik talks held under the auspices of the United Nations. It regrets that the leaders of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan declined to participate in the special session of the Majlisi Oli.

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern over the kidnapping on 24 February 1996 of the opposition co-chair of the Joint Commission and calls on the Tajik Government to intensify its investigation into this incident. The Council joins the Secretary-General in calling on the Government to provide the necessary security guarantees to allow the Joint Commission to function safely and effectively.

"The Security Council expresses its hope that the Agreement on social accord in Tajikistan signed on 9 March 1996 in Dushanbe by the leaders of Tajikistan and of political parties, social movements and ethnic communities (S/1996/187, annex) will contribute to national reconciliation.

"The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan. It calls upon Member States and others concerned to respond promptly in support of the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations.

"The Security Council welcomes the positive role played by the Mission under difficult circumstances. The Council expresses deep concern over recent incidents in which Mission personnel were harassed and threatened and reiterates its call to the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations.

"The Security Council is concerned about delays in the establishment of a liaison post of the Mission at Taloqan (northern Afghanistan) and encourages the relevant Afghan authorities to facilitate its opening.

"The Security Council welcomes the creation of the office of an independent ombudsman for human rights in Tajikistan with the help of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and expresses the hope that his activities will contribute to a lessening of tensions.

"The Security Council commends the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General's former Special Envoy in Tajikistan Mr. Piriz-Ballon. It understands that his successor will be appointed promptly and expresses the hope that the new Special Envoy will begin without delay the preparation of the next phase of the continual round of the Inter-Tajik talks which should be convened as soon as possible."

J. Communications received between 26 April and 16 May 1996

Letter dated 26 April 1996 (S/1996/326) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to appoint Mr. Gerd Merrem as his Special Representative for Tajikistan.

Letter dated 2 May (S/1996/327) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 26 April 1996 (S/1996/326) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his decision.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1996/354) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of an appeal dated 14 May 1996 from the President of Tajikistan.

K. Consideration at the 3665th meeting (21 May 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3665th meeting, held on 21 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Letter dated 16 May 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/354)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/25):

> "The Security Council condemns the recent violations of the Tehran cease-fire agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I), in particular the planned and organized offensive by the armed Tajik opposition in the Tavildara region. It strongly deplores the loss of life of civilians and of members of the Commonwealth of Independent States Collective Peace-keeping Forces as a result of acts of violence. It affirms that such acts are totally unacceptable.
>
> "The Security Council expresses its grave concern that all such actions further aggravate the already serious humanitarian situation in Tajikistan. It demands the immediate cessation of the offensive actions and acts of violence.
>
> "The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders.
>
> "The Security Council emphasizes its support for the extension of the cease-fire agreement for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik talks, and notes that the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan has agreed to extend the cease-fire, albeit only for a further three months. It calls upon the parties to demonstrate their commitment to peace by strict compliance with the cease-fire and other obligations which they have assumed, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also reminds the parties that the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan is subject to the proviso that the cease-fire agreement remains in force and that the parties continue to be committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy.
>
> "The Security Council commends the personnel of the Mission for their contribution under difficult circumstances. It expresses its concern at the restrictions placed upon the Mission by the parties and calls upon them, in particular the Government of Tajikistan, to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations.
>
> "The Security Council calls upon both parties to resolve their differences over the functioning of the Joint Commission, including the issue of security guarantees for Commission members, and to recommence the operations of the Commission as soon as possible.
>
> "The Security Council is concerned that the worsening humanitarian situation makes it all the more urgent to obtain the required resources and calls upon Member States and others concerned to respond promptly in support of the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest possible resumption of the inter-Tajik talks and calls upon the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at those talks to render all possible support to those efforts."

L. Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June 1996

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June 1996 (S/1996/412), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1030 (1995), on the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and on the operations of UNMOT since 22 March 1996.

M. Consideration at the 3673rd meeting (14 June 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1061 (1996)

At the 3673rd meeting, held on 14 June 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1996/412)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/430) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council also heard a statement by the representative of Italy, speaking in his capacity as holding the Presidency of the European Union. Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, countries associated with the European Union aligned themselves with his statement, as did Iceland and Norway.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Germany.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on a point of order.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Botswana, the Republic of Korea, Honduras, Guinea-Bissau, China, Chile and Indonesia.

Decision: *At the 3673rd meeting, on 14 June 1996, draft resolution S/1996/430 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1061 (1996).*

Resolution 1061 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1996 (S/1996/412),
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,
>
> "*Expressing* its grave concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan and stressing the urgent need for the Tajik parties to adhere sincerely and in good faith to the commitments they have made,
>
> "*Recalling* the commitments made by the parties to resolve the conflict and to achieve national reconciliation in the country exclusively through peaceful, political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises and stressing the inadmissibility of any hostile acts in Tajikistan and on the Tajik-Afghan border,
>
> "*Stressing* the need for an early resumption of talks between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, expressing its hope that substantive progress will be achieved as soon as possible towards a political settlement of the conflict and encouraging the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in this direction,
>
> "*Emphasizing* that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy,

"*Expressing* its satisfaction at the regular contacts between the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan,

"1. *Expresses* its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1995;

"2. *Calls upon* the parties immediately to cease hostilities and to comply fully with the Tehran Agreement (S/1994/1102, annex 1) and all the other obligations they have assumed, and strongly urges them to extend the cease-fire for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik talks;

"3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan until 15 December 1996 subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement remains in force and the parties demonstrate their commitment to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy and further decides that this mandate will remain in effect unless the Secretary-General reports to the Council that these conditions have not been met;

"4. *Expresses* its intention to review the future of the United Nations commitment in Tajikistan should the prospects for the peace process not have improved during the mandate period;

"5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and to resume the round of inter-Tajik talks without delay in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, with the assistance of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks;

"6. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations, and also calls on them, in particular the Government of Tajikistan, to lift all restrictions on the freedom of movement of Mission personnel;

"7. *Calls also upon* the parties to resume the activities of the Joint Commission without delay and, in this context, encourages the Tajik opposition to accept in good faith the security guarantees offered to them by the Government of Tajikistan;

"8. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities and the United Tajik Opposition to finalize arrangements that would permit the establishment of an additional liaison post at Taloqan;

"9. *Urges* the Tajik parties to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross to facilitate the exchange of prisoners and detainees between the two sides;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the Tehran Agreement, progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and the operations of the Mission;

"11. *Expresses* its deep concern over the worsening of the humanitarian situation, aggravated by the recent natural calamities, and urges Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously in support of the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"12. *Encourages* States to contribute to the voluntary fund established by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 968 (1994) in particular in the expectation of the resumption of work of the Joint Commission;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Poland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Egypt.

N. Communication received on 14 June 1996

Letter dated 14 June 1996 (S/1996/439) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 June 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 3
The situation in Cyprus

A. Addendum dated 22 June 1995 to the report of the Secretary-General

Addendum dated 22 June 1995 (S/1995/488/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General dated 15 June 1995 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

B. Consideration at the 3547th meeting (23 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1000 (1995)

At the 3547th meeting, held on 23 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1995/488 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/503) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3547th meeting, on 23 June 1995, draft resolution S/1995/503 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1000 (1995).*

Resolution 1000 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 June 1995 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1995/488 and Add.1),

"*Taking note* of his recommendation that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the force in Cyprus beyond 30 June 1995,

"*Reaffirming* its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and 969 (1994) of 21 December 1994,

"*Expressing its concern* that there has been no progress towards a final political solution,

"*Noting* that no progress has been made on extending the 1989 unmanning agreement,

"*Noting also* that a review of the situation on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus remains in progress and looking forward to receiving a definitive report at an appropriate time,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 31 December 1995;

"2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the Force;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to its possible restructuring, bearing in mind the possible implications of an agreement on the extension of the 1989 unmanning agreement;

"4. *Expresses concern* about the modernization and upgrading of military forces in the Republic of Cyprus and the lack of progress towards a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, urges once again all concerned to commit themselves to such a reduction and to a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

"5. *Expresses concern also* about the failure by the military authorities on both sides to take reciprocal measures to prohibit along the ceasefire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone, and calls upon those authorities to enter into discussions with the Force on this matter in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993;

"6. *Regrets* the failure to reach agreement on the extension of the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other, and calls upon the military authorities on both sides to cooperate urgently with the Force to this end;

"7. *Urges* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General;

"8. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

"9. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures as called for in resolution 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 December 1995 on the implementation of the present resolution and on any obstacles he may have encountered;

"11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

C. Communications received between 26 June and 5 December 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 10 December 1995

Letter dated 26 June 1995 (S/1995/511) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1995/532) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1995/561) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the requests by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities regarding UNFICYP access to the excavations undertaken in the Old City of Nicosia, and the need for a full and detailed briefing on the plans being put into effect.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1995/562) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating, with reference to his letter of 7 July 1995 (S/1995/561), that the requests by UNFICYP regarding the excavations fell within the terms of the 1989 unmanning agreement and that the members of the Council extended their full support to the efforts being made by the United Nations to secure without further delay UNFICYP access to the excavations.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1995/602) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/618) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting the findings of two UNFICYP teams that inspected the excavations at the Roccas Bastion in Nicosia on 14 and 15 July 1995.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/630) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/738) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1995/769) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 11 September (S/1995/788) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1995/822) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1995/853) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/862) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1995/878) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC member States, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1995/882) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1995/889) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1995/895) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1995/918) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1995/919) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1995/935) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the section on the question of Cyprus of the final communiqué of the eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1995/938) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1995/953) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1995/956) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract on the question of Cyprus from the final communiqué of the Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Auckland, New Zealand, from 10 to 13 November 1995.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1995/962) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1995/963) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 November (S/1995/976) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1995/981) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 November (S/1995/997) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1995/1007) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1995/1008) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1995/1016) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 December (S/1995/1020 and Add.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, covering developments from 16 June to 10 December 1995, providing an update on the activities of UNFICYP and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, and recommending that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 June 1996.

D. Consideration at the 3608th meeting (19 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1032 (1995)

At the 3608th meeting, held on 19 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1995/1020 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1045) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3608th meeting, on 19 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1045 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1032 (1995).*

Resolution 1032 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 10 December 1995 (S/1995/1020 and Add.1),

"*Taking note* of his recommendation that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus,

"*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1995,

"*Reaffirming* its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and 1000 (1995) of 23 June 1995,

"*Expressing its concern* that there has been no progress towards a final political solution,

"*Noting* that no progress has been made on extending the 1989 unmanning agreement,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 30 June 1996;

"2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the Force;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to its possible restructuring, and to present any new considerations he may have in this regard;

"4. *Welcomes* the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force with regard to the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots and the Maronites living in the northern part of the island and of Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island, supports the Force's recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (S/1995/1020 and Add.1), and decides to keep the matter under review;

"5. *Expresses concern* about the continuing modernization and upgrading of military forces in the Republic of Cyprus and the lack of progress towards a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, urges once again all concerned to commit themselves to such a reduction and to a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex) and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

"6. *Expresses concern also* about the failure by the military authorities on both sides to take reciprocal measures to prohibit along the ceasefire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone, and calls upon those authorities to enter into discussions with the Force on this matter in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993;

"7. *Regrets* the failure to reach agreement on the extension of the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other, and calls upon the military authorities on both sides to cooperate urgently with the Force to this end;

"8. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Force in organizing successful bicommunal events, urges the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance, confidence and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, and calls upon them to promote further bicommunal contacts and to remove obstacles to such contacts;

"9. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

"10. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures as called for in resolution 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report during the coming mandate period on his mission of good offices, including a full assessment of his efforts towards reaching a settlement of the situation in Cyprus;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 June 1996 on the implementation of the present resolution;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

E. Communications received between 4 January and 6 June 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 4 January 1996 (S/1996/19) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 January (S/1996/20) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1996/88) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/123) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1996/168) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 March (S/1996/217 and Corr.1) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/283) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1996/320) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to appoint Mr. Han Sung-Joo as his Special Representative for Cyprus, effective 1 May 1996.

Letter dated 25 April (S/1996/321) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 18 April 1996 (S/1996/320) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 29 April (S/1996/331) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1996/348) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1996/352) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1996/383) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1996/384) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1996/404) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June (S/1996/411 and Corr.1 and Add.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, covering developments from 11 December 1995 to 10 June 1996, providing an update on the activities of UNFICYP and recommending that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 December 1996.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1996/421) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Chapter 4
The situation in Liberia

A. Consideration at the 3549th meeting (30 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1001 (1995)

At the 3549th meeting, held on 30 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Eleventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/473)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/521) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Liberia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Indonesia, Botswana, China, Honduras and Rwanda.

Decision: *At the 3549th meeting, on 30 June 1995, draft resolution S/1995/521 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1001 (1995).*

Resolution 1001 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994, 972 (1995) of 13 January 1995 and 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1995 (S/1995/473) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Emphasizing* that the people of Liberia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Welcoming* the recent summit meeting of heads of State and Government of the Committee of Nine on Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States, in Abuja, Nigeria, from 17 to 20 May 1995,

"*Noting* that a further concerted and harmonized effort by all concerned, including the States members of the Economic Community of West African States, would be helpful to advance the peace process,

"*Concerned* that the Liberian parties have so far failed to install the Council of State, re-establish an effective ceasefire and take concrete steps towards the implementation of the other provisions of the Accra Agreement,

"*Deeply concerned also* at the continuing inter- and intra-factional fighting in parts of Liberia, which has further worsened the plight of the civilian population, particularly in rural areas, as well as affected the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide relief,

"*Calling upon* the Liberian factions, especially the combatants, to respect the human rights of the civilian population and to respect international humanitarian law,

"*Expressing great concern* over the continued flow of arms into Liberia in violation of Security Council resolution 788 (1992),

"*Commending* those African States which have contributed troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, and those

Member States which have provided assistance in support of the peace negotiations and the peacekeeping forces, including contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1995;

"2. *Stresses* that continued international community support for the peace process in Liberia, including the continued presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, is contingent on immediate actions by the Liberian parties to peacefully resolve their differences and achieve national reconciliation;

"3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 15 September 1995;

"4. *Urges* that the Liberian parties use this period to make serious and substantial progress towards the implementation of the Akosombo Agreement (S/1994/1174) and the Accra Agreement (S/1995/7) and specifically to accomplish the following steps:

"(a) Installation of the Council of State;

"(b) Re-establishment of a comprehensive and effective ceasefire;

"(c) Disengagement of all forces;

"(d) Creation of an agreed timetable and schedule for the implementation of all other aspects of the agreements, in particular the disarmament process;

"5. *Declares its intention*, after consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, not to renew the mandate of the Mission on 15 September 1995, unless the steps in paragraph 4 above are complied with by that date;

"6. *Declares its readiness*, if significant progress in the peace process in Liberia regarding the steps in paragraph 4 above is achieved by 15 September 1995, to consider restoring the Mission to its full strength with appropriate adjustment of its mandate and the relationship with the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enable these two operations to carry out their respective functions more effectively, as well as to consider other aspects of post-conflict peace-building in Liberia;

"7. *Urges* the Ministers of the Committee of Nine of the Economic Community of West African States as authorized by their heads of State and Government at the Abuja Summit of 17 to 20 May 1995, to reconvene a meeting of the Liberian parties and political leaders as soon as possible in order to finally resolve the outstanding issues of political settlement;

"8. *Urges* Member States in the meantime to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia and by providing financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the troops participating in the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in order to enable it to deploy fully and to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to continue his efforts to obtain financial and logistical resources from Member States, and urges those States which have pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

"10. *Reminds* all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"11. *Reaffirms* the continued necessity for the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission to cooperate in fulfilling their respective mandates and, to this end, urges the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enhance its cooperation with the Mission at all levels to enable the Mission to discharge its mandate;

"12. *Urges* the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272), to take necessary action to provide security for observers and civilian staff of the Mission;

"13. *Demands once more*, that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission as well as of organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"14. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations in providing emergency humanitarian assistance and especially those of neighbouring countries in assisting Liberian refugees;

"15. *Urges* the Organization of African Unity to continue its collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States in promoting the cause of peace in Liberia;

"16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, as described in his report, to review the level of personnel of the Mission, to adapt the practical implementation of the mandate and to report as appropriate;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council before 15 September 1995 on the situation in Liberia;

"19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Oman, the Russian Federation, Italy, Argentina and the Czech Republic, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Germany.

B. Communications received between 8 and 30 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1995

Letter dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/701) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution A/RES.6/7/95 adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/742) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Abuja Agreement to Supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement, signed at Abuja, Nigeria, on 19 August 1995 by the leaders of the factions involved in the conflict in Liberia.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1995/756) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana to the Secretary-General.

Twelfth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) dated 13 September (S/1995/781) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1001 (1995), covering the major developments in Liberia since his report (S/1995/473) and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended until 31 January 1996, and annex, containing the schedule of implementation of the Abuja Agreement up to August 1996.

C. Consideration at the 3577th meeting (15 September 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1014 (1995)

At the 3577th meeting, held on 15 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Twelfth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/781)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ghana and Liberia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/790) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, and made a revision to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Ghana and Liberia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Botswana, Indonesia, Honduras, China, the Czech Republic and Oman.

Decision: *At the 3577th meeting, on 15 September 1995, draft resolution S/1995/790, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1014 (1995).*

Resolution 1014 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1001 (1995) of 30 June 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1995 (S/1995/781) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Welcoming* the recent Abuja Agreement signed by the Liberian parties on 19 August 1995 (S/1995/742), which amends and supplements the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and the Akosombo Agreement (S/1994/1174) as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement (S/1995/7),

"*Welcoming* the installation of a new Council of State, the re-establishment of a comprehensive and effective ceasefire, the beginning of the disengagement of forces and the agreement on a new timetable and schedule for the implementation of all other aspects of the Agreement,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States, in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Commending* in particular the efforts of the Governments of Nigeria and Ghana as host and Chairman respectively of the Abuja meeting, which have significantly contributed to the conclusion of the Abuja Agreement by the Liberian parties,

"*Noting* that with these positive developments the Liberian parties have made appreciable progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict,

"*Emphasizing* the need for all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, in particular with regard to maintenance of the ceasefire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation,

"*Emphasizing once again* that the people of Liberia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to those African States which have contributed and are contributing troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group,

"*Commending* those Member States which have provided assistance in support of the peace process, including contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

"*Noting also* that, with the signing of the Abuja Agreement, additional resources in terms of troops, equipment and logistic support would be required by the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group if it is to be able to deploy throughout the country to oversee the implementation of the various aspects of the Agreement, in particular the disarmament and demobilization process,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 31 January 1996;

"3. *Welcomes also* the intention of the Secretary-General to increase immediately by forty-two the number of military observers to monitor the ceasefire and the disengagement of forces, and considers that any increase beyond that should be based on progress on the ground in implementing the peace agreement;

"4. *Welcomes further* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit by the end of October 1995, for the Council's consideration, recommendations concerning the new concept of operations of the Mission which should address, *inter alia*, measures to enhance the relationship between the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, aspects of disarmament and demobilization, and the resources which the Mission will require to carry out its tasks effectively; and expresses its intention of the Secretary-General to review and respond to the recommendations of the Secretary-General in an expeditious manner;

"5. *Urges* Member States to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and in this regard calls upon those States which have pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

"6. *Urges also* all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard to continue his efforts to obtain financial and logistical resources from Member States, and welcomes his intention to organize, in consultation with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, the holding of a pledging conference for Liberia as soon as possible to raise the resources needed by the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and for other needs critical to the advancement of the peace process in Liberia;

"8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Liberia to consult with the Liberian leaders and other interested parties on the requirements in the evolving implementation of the Abuja Agreement, and looks forward to his report on the mission's results and recommendations;

"9. *Encourages* Member States, in particular African countries, to consider providing troops to the expanded Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group;

"10. *Stresses* that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia, including the continued participation of the Mission, is contingent on the continued commitment by the Liberian parties to resolve their differences peacefully and to achieve national reconciliation;

"11. *Reminds* all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"12. *Calls upon* the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, to take necessary action to provide security for observers and civilian staff of the Mission;

"13. *Demands once more*, that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission, as well as of organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"14. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States, including those of neighbouring countries, and humanitarian organizations in providing emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees, and calls upon them to increase the efforts already made to handle the voluntary and rapid return of refugees in their countries and other aspects of humanitarian assistance;

"15. *Encourages* the Organization of African Unity to continue its post-conflict peace-building collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States in promoting the cause of peace in Liberia;

"16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all Mission personnel for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

"17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Germany, France, the Russian Federation, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Italy.

D. Communication dated 9 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1995

Thirteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 23 October 1995 (S/1995/881) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1014 (1995), describing political and military developments since his last report (S/1995/781) and recommending adjustments to the mandate and concept of operations of UNOMIL, based on lessons learned since the Mission was established by the Security Council by its resolution 866 (1993), and addendum, containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

E. Consideration at the 3592nd meeting (10 November 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1020 (1995)

At the 3592nd meeting, held on 10 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

"Thirteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/881 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/923) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Liberia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Botswana, China, Argentina, Indonesia, Honduras, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy.

Decision: *At the 3592nd meeting, on 10 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/923 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1020 (1995).*

Resolution 1020 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolutions 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 1014 (1995) of 15 September 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1995 (S/1995/881) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Stressing* the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of their respective mandates,

"*Noting* the appreciable progress the Liberian parties have recently made towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict, including the re-establishment of a ceasefire, installation of the new Council of State and an agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the peace process from ceasefire to election,

"*Noting also* that the Liberian parties appear more determined than ever before to take tangible steps towards the restoration of peace and stability in their country,

"*Expressing its concern* about the incidence of ceasefire violations and delays in the process of disengagement of forces,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to those African States which have contributed and are contributing troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group,

"*Commending* those Member States which have provided assistance in support of the peace process, including contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1995;

"2. *Decides* to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia to be defined as follows:

"(a) To exercise its good offices to support the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the Liberian National Transitional Government to implement the peace agreements and to cooperate with them for this purpose;

"(b) To investigate all allegations of violations of the ceasefire reported to the Ceasefire Violations Committee, to recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such violations and to report to the Secretary-General accordingly;

"(c) To monitor compliance with the other military provisions of the peace agreements, including disengagement of forces and disarmament and observance of the arms embargo and to verify their impartial application;

"(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the maintenance of assembly sites agreed upon by the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, the Transitional Government and the factions and in the implementation of a programme for demobilization of combatants, in cooperation with the Transitional Government, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations;

"(e) To support, as appropriate, humanitarian assistance activities;

"(f) To investigate and report to the Secretary-General on violations of human rights and to assist local human rights groups, as appropriate, in raising voluntary contributions for training and logistic support;

"(g) To observe and verify the election process, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Community of West African States, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with provisions of the peace agreements;

"3. *Decides* that the number of military observers should be a maximum of one hundred and sixty;

"4. *Welcomes* in this context the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the new concept of operations for the Mission;

"5. *Calls upon* all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully and expeditiously all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, in particular with regard to the maintenance of the ceasefire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation, taking into account the fact that the restoration of peace and democracy in Liberia is primarily the responsibility of those parties which signed the Abuja Agreement on 19 August 1995 (S/1995/742);

"6. *Urges* Member States to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and, in this regard, encourages States that pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

"7. *Urges also* all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to assembly and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"8. *Welcomes* the commitments made at the Conference on Assistance to Liberia, held in New York on 27 October 1995;

"9. *Reiterates* that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia is contingent on the continued commitment by the Liberian parties to achieve national reconciliation in line with the peace process;

"10. *Urges* the Transitional Government to take the necessary action to avoid further incidents of ceasefire violations and maintain the momentum of the peace process;

"11. *Reminds* all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"12. *Calls upon* the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and the new concept of operations, to take necessary action to provide security for observers and civilian staff of the Mission;

"13. *Stresses* the need for close contacts and enhanced coordination between the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in their operational activities at all levels;

"14. *Demands once more* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission as well as of organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"15. *Stresses* the need for improved coordination in carrying out the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement of internally displaced persons;

"16. *Stresses also* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia as well as the necessity to rehabilitate promptly the penitentiary system in this country;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 15 December 1995 a progress report on the situation in Liberia including the implementation of the adjusted mandate of the Mission, as well as its new concept of operations;

"18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all Mission personnel for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

"19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Germany and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Oman.

The representative of Nigeria made a further statement.

F. Communications received between 13 November 1995 and 26 January 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 13 November 1995 (S/1995/959) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major-General Mahmoud Talha of Egypt as Chief Military Observer of UNOMIL.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1995/960) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 November 1995 had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Fourteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 18 December (S/1995/1042) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1020 (1995), describing the main political, military and humanitarian developments in Liberia since his last report (S/1995/881) and on the implementation of the mandate of UNOMIL.

Fifteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 23 January 1996 (S/1996/47 and Add.1), providing an update on developments in Liberia since his report of 18 December 1995 (S/1995/1042), and on the implementation of the new mandate of UNOMIL.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1996/72) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities from its establishment until 31 December 1995.

G. Consideration at the 3621st and 3624th meetings (25 and 29 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1041 (1996)

At the 3621st meeting, held on 25 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

"Fifteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/47 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo and Tunisia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Liberian National Transitional Government.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, Germany, China, Italy, Botswana, Egypt, France, Honduras, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Poland, the Russian Federation, Guinea-Bissau and Chile, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Senegal, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ethiopia, the Czech Republic and Côte d'Ivoire.

The President made a statement.

At the 3624th meeting, held on 29 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

"Fifteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/47 and Add.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/57) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council, in accordance with the decision taken at the 3621st meeting, heard a statement by Alhaji

G. V. Kromah, member of the Collective Presidency of the Liberian National Transnational Government.

The representative of Italy made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Egypt, Indonesia, Honduras, Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Korea.

Decision: *At the 3624th meeting, on 29 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/57 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1041 (1996).*

Resolution 1041 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1020 (1995) of 10 November 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 1996 (S/1996/47) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States, in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Expressing its grave concern* about the recent incidence of ceasefire violations and attacks on the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group troops as well as continuing delays in the process of disengagement and disarmament of forces,

"*Stressing* the need for all parties to the Abuja Agreement (S/1995/742, annex) to adhere strictly to its terms and expedite its implementation,

"*Emphasizing once again* that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to those African States which have contributed and are contributing troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group,

"*Commending* those Member States which have provided assistance in support of the peace process and to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, including contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 1996;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 31 May 1996;

"3. *Calls upon* all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully and expeditiously all the agreements and commitments they have already entered into, in particular the provisions of the Abuja Agreement with regard to the maintenance of the ceasefire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation;

"4. *Condemns* the recent armed attacks against personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and against civilians, and demands that such hostile acts cease forthwith;

"5. *Expresses* the Council's condolences to the Governments and peoples of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group countries and the families of the personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group who have lost their lives;

"6. *Demands once more* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission, as well as of organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by the relevant rules of international humanitarian law;

"7. *Urges* all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"8. *Stresses* that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia, including the participation of the Mission, is contingent on the demonstrated enduring commitment by the Liberian parties to resolve their differences peacefully and to achieve national reconciliation in line with the peace process;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 31 March 1996 a progress report on the situation in

Liberia, in particular the progress in disarmament and demobilization, and in planning for elections;

"10. *Calls upon* the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and the concept of operations of the Mission, to intensify the necessary action to provide security for the Mission observers and civilian staff;

"11. *Stresses* the need for close contacts and enhanced coordination between the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in their operational activities at all levels;

"12. *Urges* Member States to continue to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia;

"13. *Stresses also* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia as well as the need to rehabilitate promptly the penitentiary system in this country;

"14. *Reminds* all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 and to bring all instances of violations of the embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"15. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all Mission personnel for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

"16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Germany.

H. Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 April 1996

Sixteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 1 April 1996 (S/1996/232) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1041 (1996), describing developments in Liberia since his report (S/1996/47).

I. Consideration at the 3649th meeting (9 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3649th meeting, held on 9 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/16):

> "The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the outbreak of fighting in Monrovia and the rapidly deteriorating situation throughout Liberia. This new outbreak of factional fighting, the harassment and abuse of the civilian population and humanitarian and relief workers, threatens the peace process and raises serious doubts about the commitment of the factions to its implementation.
>
> "The Council reminds all parties of their responsibility fully to respect international humanitarian law with regard to the civilian population and to ensure the safety of United Nations and other international personnel, and calls upon them to take immediate steps to this end. The Council calls on all parties to fulfil their obligation to respect the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and property.
>
> "The Council expresses its deep concern at the failure of the Council of State and the faction leaders to demonstrate the political will and determination required for implementation of the Abuja Agreement. Unless Liberia's political leaders immediately show by concrete positive actions a reaffirmation of their commitment to the Abuja Agreement and fully honour their obligation to re-establish and maintain the ceasefire, they risk losing the support of the international community. The Council underscores the personal responsibility of Liberia's leaders in this regard.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its support for the Abuja Agreement as the only existing framework for resolving Liberia's political crisis and the crucial role of the Economic Community of West African States in bringing the conflict to an end.

"The Council calls on the Liberian National Transitional Government and the Liberian parties to work with the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group immediately to disengage all forces, re-establish peace and law and order in Monrovia and an effective and comprehensive ceasefire throughout the country. The Council calls on the parties, in particular ULIMO-J, to release all hostages without harm. It further calls upon the parties to return all captured weapons and equipment to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group.

"The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995).

"The Council declares its intention, based on the progress made by the Liberian parties in implementing the steps set out above, and after consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Liberia, to determine what further measures may be appropriate regarding the future United Nations presence in Liberia."

J. Communications dated 11 and 19 April 1996

Letter dated 11 April 1996 (S/1996/278) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 April 1996 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1996/312) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing the situation in Liberia and the efforts of his Special Representative and Special Envoy.

K. Consideration at the 3661st meeting (6 May 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3661st meeting, held on 6 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/22):

"The Security Council expresses once again its grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Liberia. The Council strongly deplores the wanton killing and atrocities committed against innocent civilians by the forces of the warring factions. The escalating violence among the factions in violation of the Abuja Agreement puts the peace process at grave risk.

"The Council calls upon the parties immediately to cease fighting, to observe the ceasefire and to return Monrovia to a safe haven under the protection of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group. It expresses its support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States, including the role of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, to bring this conflict to an end.

"The Council regrets that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia has forced the evacuation of significant numbers of personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia. The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992).

"The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Economic Community of West African States summit meeting to be held in Accra on 8 May 1996, and urges the leaders of the Liberian factions to reaffirm by concrete positive actions their commitment to the Abuja Agreement."

L. Communications received between 15 and 17 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 21 May 1996

Letter dated 15 May 1996 (S/1996/353) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration by the European Union on Liberia's boat people.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1996/377) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 May 1996 by the Government of Ghana to the diplomatic corps accredited to Ghana.

Seventeenth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIL dated 21 May (S/1996/362), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1041 (1996), describing developments in Liberia since his report (S/1996/232) and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIL be extended for three months, until 31 August 1996.

M. Consideration at the 3667th meeting (28 May 1996)

At the 3667th meeting, held on 28 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Seventeenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/362)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Djibouti, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Liberia.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, Egypt, Honduras, Botswana, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, France, Poland, Chile, Indonesia and Guinea-Bissau, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Nigeria, Algeria, Ghana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

N. Communication received on 28 May 1996

Letter dated 28 May 1996 (S/1996/386) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the statement he had intended to deliver at the 3667th meeting of the Council.

O. Consideration at the 3671st meeting (31 May 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1059 (1996)

At the 3671st meeting, held on 31 May 1996, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Seventeenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/362)"

The President, in accordance with the decisions taken at the 3667th meeting, invited the representatives of Algeria, Djibouti, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/394), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3671st meeting, on 31 May 1996, draft resolution S/1996/394 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1059 (1996).*

Resolution 1059 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1041 (1996) of 29 January 1996,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 21 May 1996 (S/1996/362) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

"*Stressing* that the escalating violence is in violation of the Abuja Agreement (S/1995/742, annex) and puts the peace process at grave risk,

"*Firmly convinced* of the importance of Monrovia as a safe haven, and noting especially the recent broader deployment of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the city,

"*Emphasizing once again* that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

"*Commending* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"*Noting* the adoption of a Mechanism for Returning Liberia to the Abuja Agreement by the Foreign Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States on 7 May 1996,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to those African States which have contributed and are contributing troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group,

"*Commending* those Member States which have supported the peace process and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, including through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

"*Stressing also* that the presence of the Mission in Liberia is predicated on the presence of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and its commitment to ensure the safety of military observers and civilian staff of the Mission,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 21 May 1996;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 31 August 1996;

"3. *Recognizes* that the deterioration of the security situation on the ground warranted the Secretary-General's decision to temporarily reduce the strength of the Mission;

"4. *Notes* the Secretary-General's intention to maintain Mission deployments at their present level, and requests that he advise the Security Council of any significant planned increase in the number of personnel deployed depending on the evolution of the security situation on the ground;

"5. *Expresses* its grave concern at the collapse of the ceasefire, the resumption of hostilities and the spread of fighting into the previously safe area of Monrovia and its environs;

"6. *Condemns* all attacks against personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, the Mission and international organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance, as well as the looting of their equipment, supplies and personal property, and calls for the immediate return of looted property;

"7. *Demands once more* that the factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of personnel of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and the Mission, as well as of international organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by the relevant rules of international humanitarian law;

"8. *Calls upon* the Liberian parties to implement fully and expeditiously all the agreements and commitments they have already entered into, in particular the Abuja Agreement, and in this regard demands that they restore an effective and comprehensive ceasefire, withdraw all fighters and arms from Monrovia, allow the deployment of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, and restore Monrovia as a safe haven;

"9. *Stresses* that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia, including the participation of the Mission, is contingent on the Liberian parties' demonstrating their commitment to resolve their differences peacefully and on the fulfilment of the conditions set out in paragraph 8;

"10. *Stresses* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia;

"11. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 and to bring all instances of violations of the embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"12. *Encourages* the members of the Economic Community of West African States, in preparation for their summit, to consider ways and means to strengthen the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and to persuade the faction leaders to resume the peace process;

"13. *Urges* all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to enable it to carry out its mandate;

"14. *Calls upon* the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and with the concept of operations of the Mission, to provide for the security of Mission observers and civilian staff;

"15. *Expresses support* for the resolve of the Economic Community of West African States ministers not to recognize any Government in Liberia that comes to office through the use of force;

"16. *Urges* Member States to continue to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Security Council closely informed of the situation in Liberia, and expresses its readiness, if the situation further deteriorates, to consider possible measures against those who do not cooperate with the resumption of the peace process;

"18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Chapter 5
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Communications dated 27 and 29 June 1995 and report of the Security Council mission to Western Sahara dated 21 June 1995 and communications received between 21 and 29 June 1995

Report of the Security Council mission to Western Sahara from 3 to 9 June 1995 dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/498), submitted in accordance with the term of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 30 May 1995 (see S/1995/431) and pursuant to paragraph 4 of Council resolution 995 (1995).

Letter dated 27 June (S/1995/514) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1995 from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1995/524) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

B. Consideration at the 3550th meeting (30 June 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1002 (1995)

At the 3550th meeting, held on 30 June 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Western Sahara
>
> > "Report of the Security Council mission to Western Sahara from 3 to 9 June 1995 (S/1995/498)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/523) submitted by Argentina, Botswana, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3550th meeting, on 30 June 1995, draft resolution S/1995/523 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1002 (1995).*

Resolution 1002 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994, 973 (1995) of 13 January 1995 and 995 (1995) of 26 May 1995,

"*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1995 (S/1995/404),

"*Welcoming* the work of the mission of the Council undertaken from 3 to 9 June 1995 under the terms of reference set out in the note of the President of the Council of 30 May 1995 (S/1995/431),

"*Having considered* the report of 21 June 1995 (S/1995/498) of the mission of the Security Council,

"*Committed* to reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

"*Concerned* that the parties' continuing suspicion and lack of trust have contributed to delays in the implementation of the settlement plan (S/21360 and S/22464 and Corr.1),

"*Noting* that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 23 June 1995 from the Secretary-General of the Polisario Front to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/524, annex),

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 26 June 1995 from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/514, annex),

"*Urging* the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to ensure prompt and full implementation of the settlement plan,

"*Noting* that, in his report of 19 May 1995, the Secretary-General has outlined benchmarks for assessing progress on certain aspects of the settlement plan, including the code of conduct, the release of political prisoners, the confinement of Polisario troops and arrangements for the reduction of Moroccan troops in the territory in conformity with the settlement plan,

"*Noting also* that the mission of the Council has provided recommendations for moving forward on the identification process and other aspects of the settlement plan, and stressing the need for the identification process to be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions set out therein, in particular in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the settlement plan, as well as in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara of 19 May 1995 and the report of the mission of the Security Council to Western Sahara of 21 June 1995;

"2. *Reiterates* its commitment to holding, without further delay, a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan which has been accepted by the two parties stated above;

"3. *Expresses its concern* that, given the complexity of the tasks to be performed and the continuing interruptions caused by the two parties, implementation of the settlement plan has been further delayed;

"4. *Calls upon* the two parties to work with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in a spirit of genuine cooperation to implement the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions;

"5. *Stresses* the need for the parties to refrain from any actions that hinder the implementation of the settlement plan, calls upon them to reconsider recent relevant decisions with a view to establishing confidence, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to persuade the two parties to resume their participation in the implementation of the settlement plan;

"6. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's benchmarks described in paragraph 38 of his report of 19 May 1995;

"7. *Endorses also* the recommendations of the mission of the Council concerning the identification process and other aspects of the settlement plan, described in paragraphs 41 to 53 of its report of 21 June 1995;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 10 September 1995 on the progress achieved in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

"9. *Expects* to be able, on the basis of the report requested in paragraph 7 above, to confirm 15 November 1995 as the start of the transitional period, to allow the referendum to take place early in 1996;

"10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 1995 as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 19 May 1995;

"11. *Decides also* to consider the possible extension of the mandate of the Mission after 30 September 1995 on the basis of the Secretary-General's report requested in paragraph 7 above and in the light of progress achieved in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above towards the holding of the referendum and the implementation of the settlement plan;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to the reports called for in paragraph 48 of the report of the Security Council mission, to keep the Council fully informed of further developments in the implementation of the settlement plan for Western Sahara during this period, in particular of any significant delays in the pace of the identification process or other developments that would call into question the Secretary-General's ability to set the start of the transitional period on 15 November 1995;

"13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

C. Communication dated 14 July 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 8 September 1995

Letter dated 14 July 1995 (S/1995/578) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 September (S/1995/779) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1002 (1995), covering developments since his report of 19 May 1995 (S/1995/404) and recommending the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 January 1996.

D. Consideration at the 3582nd meeting (22 September 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1017 (1995)

At the 3582nd meeting, held on 22 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/779)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/816) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3582nd meeting, on 22 September 1995, draft resolution S/1995/816 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1017 (1995).*

Resolution 1017 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994, 973 (1995) of 13 January 1995, 995 (1995) of 26 May 1995 and 1002 (1995) of 30 June 1995,

"*Reaffirming* in particular its resolutions 725 (1991) and 907 (1994) relating to the criteria for voter eligibility and the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General on their interpretation (S/26185),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1995 (S/1995/779), and noting further the fact that only two out of the eight identification centres are currently functioning,

"*Committed* to reaching a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

"*Reiterating* the fact that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,

"*Expressing the hope* for a rapid resolution of the problems causing delays in the completion of the identification process,

"*Expressing its regret* that the outcome of the preliminary vetting by the Government of Morocco of the 100,000 applicants not residing in the territory is contributing to the inability of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to maintain its timetable for completing the identification process,

"*Expressing its regret also* that the Polisario Front is refusing to participate in the identification, even within the territory, of three groups within the disputed tribal groupings, thus delaying completion of the identification process,

"*Taking note* of paragraph 49 of the Secretary-General's report of 8 September 1995,

"*Stressing* the need for progress to be made on all other aspects of the settlement plan,

"*Reaffirming* its endorsement in resolution 1002 (1995) of the recommendations of the mission of the Security Council concerning the identification process and other aspects of the settlement plan as described in paragraphs 41 to 53 of the report of the mission of 21 June 1995 (S/1995/498),

"1. *Reiterates* its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties stated above;

"2. *Expresses its disappointment* that, since the adoption of resolution 1002 (1995), the parties have made insufficient progress towards the fulfilment of the settlement plan, including the identification process, the code of conduct, the release of political prisoners, the confinement of Polisario troops and the arrangements for the reduction of Moroccan troops in the territory;

"3. *Calls upon* the two parties to work henceforth with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in a spirit of genuine cooperation to implement the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions, to abandon their insistence on strict reciprocity in the operation of the identification centres and to cease all other procrastinating actions which could further delay the holding of the referendum;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the parties, to produce specific and detailed proposals to resolve the problems hindering the completion of the identification process in the framework of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 907 (1994) relating to the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General (S/26185) and resolution 1002 (1995) relating to the recommendations of the Security Council mission (S/1995/498), and to report on the outcome of his efforts in this regard by 15 November 1995;

"5. *Decides* to review the arrangements for the completion of the identification process on the basis of the report requested in paragraph 4 above, and to consider at that time any further necessary measures which might need to be taken to ensure the prompt completion of that process and of all the other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan;

"6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 31 January 1996 as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 8 September 1995, and takes note of his intention, if, before then, he considers that the conditions necessary for the start of the transitional period are not in place, to present the Security Council with alternative options for consideration, including the possibility of the withdrawal of the Mission;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 15 January 1996 on progress achieved towards the implementation of the settlement plan, and to state in that report whether or not the transitional period will be able to begin by 31 May 1996;

"8. *Stresses* the need to accelerate the implementation of the settlement plan, and urges the Secretary-General to examine ways of reducing the operational costs of the Mission;

"9. *Further stresses* that the existing mechanism for the financing of the Mission remains unchanged, supports the invitation by the General Assembly to Member States, in its resolution 49/247 of 7 August 1995, to make voluntary contributions to the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to existing procedures, to consider the establishment of a trust fund to receive such voluntary contributions for certain specific purposes to be designated by the Secretary-General;

"10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

E. Communications received between 27 October and 6 December 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 October 1995 (S/1995/924) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, describing his proposals for modified procedures for identification.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1995/925) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to his letter dated 27 October 1995 (S/1995/924), requesting him to continue his contacts with the parties and to report thereon by 15 November 1995, within the framework of the report requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 1017 (1995), and expressing full support for his efforts and those of his Acting Special Representative to accelerate the identification process and implement the settlement plan.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 November (S/1995/986), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1017 (1995), reporting on consultations with the parties and the problems hindering the identification process, and containing a specific proposal regarding identification.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1995/989) from the representatives of Argentina and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting copies of letters dated 22 November 1995 from the International Committee of the Red Cross to their missions.

Letter dated 6 December (S/1995/1011) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria to the President of the Security Council.

F. Consideration at the 3610th meeting (19 December 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1033 (1995)

At the 3610th meeting, held on 19 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Western Sahara
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/986)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1013) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3610th meeting, on 19 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1013 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1033 (1995).*

Resolution 1033 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,
>
> "*Recalling* the letter of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1995 (S/1995/924) and the reply of the President of the Security Council of 6 November 1995 (S/1995/925),
>
> "*Recalling* the reports of the Secretary-General of 18 June 1990 (S/21360), 19 April 1991 (S/22464), 19 December 1991 (S/23299) and 28 July 1993 (S/26185),
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1995 (S/1995/986),
>
> "*Noting* the response of the Government of Morocco to the proposal of the Secretary-General, described in paragraph 10 of his report,
>
> "*Noting also* the response of the Polisario Front to the proposal of the Secretary-General, described in paragraph 11 of his report,
>
> "*Noting further* other communications received by the Council on this subject,
>
> "*Stressing* that the Identification Commission will be able to carry out its work only if both parties place their trust in its judgement and integrity,
>
> "*Stressing also* the need for progress to be made on all other aspects of the settlement plan,
>
> "*Committed* to reaching a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,
>
> "*Reiterating* the fact that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,
>
> "1. *Reiterates* its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties referred to above;
>
> "2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1995 as a useful framework for his ongoing efforts aimed at accelerating and completing the identification process;
>
> "3. *Welcomes further* the decision of the Secretary-General to intensify his consultations with the two parties in order to obtain their agreement to a plan to resolve differences hindering the timely completion of the identification process;
>
> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of those consultations on an urgent basis and, in the event those consultations fail to reach agreement, to provide the Council with options for its consideration, including a programme for the orderly withdrawal of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;
>
> "5. *Calls upon* the two parties to work with the Secretary-General and the Mission in a spirit of genuine cooperation to implement all the other aspects of the settlement plan, in accordance with the relevant resolutions;
>
> "6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

G. Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January 1996

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January 1996 (S/1996/43 and Corr.1) pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1033 (1995), setting out the findings and conclusions of his Special Envoy's mission.

H. Consideration at the 3625th meeting (31 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1042 (1996)

At the 3625th meeting, held on 31 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1996/43 and Corr.1)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/60) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3625th meeting, on 31 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/60 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1042 (1996).*

Resolution 1042 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1996 (S/1996/43 and Corr.1),

"*Welcoming in this context* the visit to the region by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General from 2 to 9 January 1996,

"*Noting* the views expressed by the Government of Morocco set out in the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Noting also* the views expressed by the Polisario Front set out in the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Reconfirming* its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

"*Reiterating* the fact that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,

"1. *Reiterates* its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan which has been accepted by the two parties referred to above;

"2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1996;

"3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 May 1996;

"4. *Expresses deep concern* about the stalemate which has been hindering the identification process and the consequent lack of progress towards completion of the settlement plan;

"5. *Calls upon* the two parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Mission in resuming the identification process, overcoming obstacles hindering completion of that process, and implementing all other aspects of the settlement plan, in accordance with the relevant resolutions;

"6. *Encourages* the two parties to consider additional ways to create confidence between themselves and to facilitate the implementation of the settlement plan;

"7. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General, in the absence of meaningful progress towards completion of the settlement plan, to bring the situation to the immediate attention of the Council, and invites the Secretary-General in this eventuality to submit for consideration a detailed programme for a phased withdrawal of the Mission, in accordance with the second option contained in his report of 19 January 1996;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 15 May 1996 on the implementation of the present resolution;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

I. Communications received between 1 March and 24 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/159) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Major-General José Leandro of Portugal as Force Commander of MINURSO, with effect from 1 April 1996.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/160) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 1 March 1996 (S/1996/159) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 May (S/1996/343) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1042 (1996), on the efforts made since January to implement the settlement plan and the difficulties encountered, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of six months at reduced strength.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1996/345) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the text of a memorandum (undated) on the question of Western Sahara.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/366) from the representatives of Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1996/376) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 May 1996 from the Prime Minister of Ethiopia in his capacity as Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of OAU to the President of the Security Council.

J. Consideration at the 3668th meeting (29 May 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1056 (1996)

At the 3668th meeting, held on 29 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1996/343)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/382) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3668th meeting, on 29 May 1996, draft resolution S/1996/382 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1056 (1996).*

Resolution 1056 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 May 1996 (S/1996/343),

"*Noting* the views expressed by the Government of Morocco as set out in the report of the Secretary-General and in the memorandum attached to the letter addressed to the Secretary-General dated 10 May 1996 (S/1996/345),

"*Noting also* the views expressed by the Polisario Front as set out in the report of the Secretary-General and in the memorandum attached to the letter addressed to the Secretary-General dated 23 May 1996 (S/1996/366),

"*Noting also* the letter dated 23 May 1996 from the current Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (S/1996/376),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

"*Stressing* the importance it attaches to the maintenance of the ceasefire, as an integral part of the settlement plan,

"*Recognizing* that, despite all the difficulties, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has to date identified more than 60,000 persons,

"*Reiterating* that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,

"1. *Reiterates* its commitment to the holding, as soon as possible, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan which has been accepted by the two parties referred to above;

"2. *Deeply regrets* the fact that the required willingness does not exist to give the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the cooperation needed for it to resume and complete the identification process, and that there has therefore been no significant progress towards implementation of the settlement plan;

"3. *Agrees* with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the identification process be suspended until such time as both parties provide concrete and convincing evidence that they are committed to resuming and completing it without further obstacles, in accordance with the settlement plan;

"4. *Supports* the proposal of the Secretary-General to reduce the strength of the military component of the Mission by 20 per cent, on the understanding that this will not impair its operational effectiveness in monitoring the ceasefire;

"5. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General that the decision to suspend temporarily the work of the Identification Commission and to reduce the number of civilian police and military personnel does not imply any lessening of resolve to secure the implementation of the settlement plan;

"6. *Supports* the proposal of the Secretary-General, in the context of the settlement plan, to maintain a political office to continue the dialogue with the parties and the two neighbouring countries and to facilitate any other effort that could help set the parties on a course towards an agreed formula for the resolution of their differences, and encourages the Secretary-General to consider ways of strengthening the role of this office;

"7. *Urges* the two parties to demonstrate without further delay the political will, cooperation and flexibility necessary to permit the resumption and early completion of the identification process and the implementation of the settlement plan, notes with satisfaction that the parties have respected the ceasefire, which is an integral part of the settlement plan, and calls upon them to continue to do so;

"8. *Also calls upon* the parties, as a demonstration of good will, to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of certain aspects of the settlement plan, such as the release of Saharan political prisoners and the exchange of prisoners of war on humanitarian grounds, as soon as possible, to accelerate implementation of the settlement plan in its entirety;

"9. *Encourages* the parties to consider additional ways to create confidence between themselves in order to remove obstacles to implementation of the settlement plan;

"10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission, on the basis proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 8 May 1996, until 30 November 1996;

"11. *Reminds* the parties that if significant progress is not achieved during this period, the Council will have to consider other measures, including possible further reductions in the strength of the Mission, but stresses its readiness to support the resumption of the identification process as soon as the parties have demonstrated the necessary political will, cooperation and flexibility, as called for in paragraph 7 above;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties to break the impasse blocking the implementation of the settlement plan, and to submit a report to the Council by 31 August 1996 on the outcome of his efforts;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed of all significant developments, including their humanitarian aspects, and to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of this resolution by 10 November 1996;

"14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

K. Communications dated 7 and 14 June 1996

Letter dated 7 June 1996 (S/1996/418) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 3 June 1996 by the Government of Spain.

Note verbale dated 14 June (S/1996/434) from the representative of Ghana addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 June 1996 from the President of Ghana and Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 6

The situation concerning Rwanda

A. Communications received between 19 June and 5 July 1995 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 June 1995 (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June (S/1995/533) pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994), providing updated information regarding the arrangements for the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the financing of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1995/547) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 9 July (S/1995/552) on the implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 997 (1995), concerning the outcome of the mission of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Rwanda and neighbouring countries, and providing information on the response of the neighbouring countries to the proposed deployment of United Nations military observers in their territories.

B. Consideration at the 3555th meeting (17 July 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1005 (1995)

At the 3555th meeting, held on 17 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/580) submitted by the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3555th meeting, on 17 July 1995, draft resolution S/1995/580 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1005 (1995).*

Resolution 1005 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

"*Noting with concern* that unexploded landmines constitute a substantial hazard to the population of Rwanda and an impediment to the rapid reconstruction of the country,

"*Noting also* the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem of unexploded landmines and the interest on the part of other States to assist with the detection and destruction of these mines,

"*Underlining* the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the threat posed by unexploded landmines in a number of States and the humanitarian nature of demining programmes,

"*Recognizing* that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of explosives for use in these operations,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Decides* that, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programmes may be supplied to Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994)."

C. Communication dated 10 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 8 August 1995

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 997 (1995), describing the situation concerning Rwanda as at 3 August 1995 and political developments, including the Secretary-General's visit to Rwanda.

Note verbale dated 10 August (S/1995/683) from the Permanent Mission of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

D. Consideration at the 3566th meeting (16 August 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1011 (1995)

At the 3566th meeting, held on 16 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 (S/1995/552)
>
> "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/678)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zaire, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/703) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Zaire.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Honduras, Botswana, Nigeria, China, the Russian Federation, the Czech Republic and Italy.

Decision: *At the 3566th meeting, on 16 August 1995, draft resolution S/1995/703 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1011 (1995).*

Resolution 1011 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1005 (1995) of 17 July 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 July 1995 on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms (S/1995/552),

"*Having also considered* the progress report of the Secretary-General of 8 August 1995 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/678),

"*Emphasizing* that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes region,

"*Welcoming* the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandese Government Forces,

"*Recognizing* that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

"*Noting with great concern* reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

"*Stressing* the need for representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society, excluding those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide in 1994, to begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandan population,

"*Welcoming* the improvement in the working relations between the Government of Rwanda and the Mission and recalling the mandate of the Mission, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation,

"*Recalling* that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and *matériel* to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

"*Taking note* of the Council's decision in its resolution 997 (1995) to reduce the force level of the Mission, and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

"*Deeply concerned* by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges, and, in this respect, welcoming renewed efforts by the United Nations and donor countries, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda, to initiate, on an urgent basis, measures to improve this situation,

"*Underlining* the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

"A

"1. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations in this regard;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report (S/1995/678), to make recommendations to the Security Council, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandese Government Forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa;

"3. *Calls upon* the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

"4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points, and calls upon the neighbouring States to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related *matériel* are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of the present resolution on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees;

"6. *Calls upon* the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

"B

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"7. *Decides* that, with immediate effect and until 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) shall not apply with regard to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all States Members of the United Nations of the list;

"8. *Decides also* that on 1 September 1996 the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda shall terminate, unless the Council decides otherwise after its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below;

"9. *Further decides*, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts, to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or *matériel* within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda as specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

"10. *Decides* that no arms or related *matériel* sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any State neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

"11. *Also decides* that States shall notify the Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) of all exports from their territories of arms or related *matériel* to Rwanda, that the Government of Rwanda shall mark and register and notify the Committee of all imports made by it of arms and related *matériel*, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within six months of the date of adoption of the present resolution, and again within twelve months, regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related *matériel* referred to in paragraph 7 above, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994);

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Argentina, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Rwanda and Oman, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Indonesia.

E. Communications dated 17 and 18 August 1995

Letter dated 17 August 1995 (S/1995/722) from the Prime Minister of Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1995/723) from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Minister of Zaire, in response to his letter of 17 August 1995 (S/1995/722), pending the reaction of the Security Council, appealing to the Government of Zaire to continue to provide assistance to the Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

F. Consideration at the 3569th meeting (23 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3569th meeting, held on 23 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Letter dated 17 August 1995 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/722)

"Letter dated 18 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire (S/1995/723)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/41):

"The Security Council views with deep concern the forcible repatriation of Rwandan and Burundian refugees by the Government of Zaire and the increasingly tense situation in the region.

"The Council takes note of the letter dated 17 August 1995 from the Government of Zaire to the Secretary-General (S/1995/722) and the Secretary-General's reply dated 18 August 1995 (S/1995/723) in which he urges the Government of Zaire to continue to provide assistance to Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

"The Council considers that Zaire and the other States which have accepted refugees from Rwanda and Burundi make an important contribution, in spite of the considerable difficulties created for them thereby, to peace and stability in the region. Their contribution is of special importance in view of the genocide which took place in Rwanda and the possibility of further bloodshed in Burundi. The Council also notes the commitment of the Government of Rwanda to take the necessary steps to facilitate the safe return of its nationals as soon as possible and encourages it to continue its efforts in order to implement its undertakings in this respect.

"The Council calls upon the Government of Zaire to stand by its humanitarian obligations regarding refugees, including, *inter alia*, those under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, and to reconsider and halt its declared policy of the forcible repatriation of refugees to Rwanda and Burundi.

"The Council supports the decision by the Secretary-General to send the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the region to engage in urgent discussions with the Government of Zaire and neighbouring States with a view to resolving the situation. It encourages all Governments in the region to cooperate with the High Commissioner to achieve the voluntary and orderly repatriation of refugees. It also calls upon the international community to provide all possible assistance to help care for the refugees."

G. Communications received between 23 and 29 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 August 1995 (S/1995/735) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution 1011 (1995), he had decided to appoint Mr. José Luis Jesus as his Special Envoy, whose principal task would be to facilitate the preparation and convening of the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/736) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 23 August 1995 (S/1995/735) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the proposal contained therein.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 25 August (S/1995/741) pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994), concerning the progress made regarding the practical and legal arrangements for the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, its financing, the status of contributions in funds and personnel and the activities of its various organs.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/761) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing recommendations on the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandese Government Forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/762) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, expressing concern about recent developments in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region.

H. Consideration at the 3574th meeting (7 September 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1013 (1995)

At the 3574th meeting, held on 7 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Letter dated 25 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/761)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zaire, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/771) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the representative of Zaire.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Botswana, Indonesia and China.

Decision: *At the 3574th meeting, on 7 September 1995, draft resolution S/1995/771 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1013 (1995).*

Resolution 1013 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995,

"*Having considered* the letter dated 25 August 1995 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/761) on the establishment of a commission of inquiry,

"*Having considered also* the note verbale of 10 August 1995 from the Government of Zaire to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/683), and welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire contained therein for the establishment under the auspices of the United Nations of an international commission of inquiry and its offer to assist such a commission, "*Recognizing* that destabilizing influences in the Great Lakes region, including the illegal acquisition of arms, can be prevented by the cooperative efforts of all Governments concerned,

"*Expressing once again its grave concern* at allegations of the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandese Government Forces in violation of the embargo imposed under its resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995), and underlining the need for Governments to take action to ensure the effective implementation of the embargo,

"*Underlining* the importance of regular consultations between the Commission of Inquiry and the countries concerned, as appropriate, in view of the necessity to respect the sovereignty of States in the region,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an International Commission of Inquiry with the following mandate:

"(a) To collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandese Government Forces in the Great Lakes region in violation of Council resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995);

"(b) To investigate allegations that such forces are receiving military training in order to destabilize Rwanda;

"(c) To identify parties aiding and abetting the illegal acquisition of arms by former Rwandese Government Forces, contrary to the Council resolutions referred to above;

"(d) To recommend measures to end the illegal flow of arms in the region in violation of the Council resolutions referred to above;

"2. *Recommends* that the Commission to be appointed by the Secretary-General be composed of five to ten impartial and internationally respected persons, including legal, military and police experts, under the chairmanship of an eminent person and assisted by the appropriate support staff;

"3. *Calls upon* States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994), and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations, to collate information in their possession relating to the mandate of the Commission, and requests them to make this information available as soon as possible;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission and to submit, within three months from its establishment, an interim report on the conclusions of the Commission and, as soon as possible thereafter, to submit a final report containing its recommendations;

"5. *Calls upon* the Governments of the States concerned in which the Commission will carry out its mandate to cooperate fully with the Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate, including by responding positively to requests from the Commission for security, assistance, and access in pursuing investigations, *inter alia*, by:

"(a) The adoption by them of any measures needed for the Commission and its personnel to carry out their functions throughout their respective territories with full freedom, independence, and security;

"(b) The provision by them of all information in their possession which the Commission requests, or is otherwise needed to fulfil its mandate, and free access for the Commission and its staff to any relevant archives;

"(c) The granting of freedom of access at any time to the Commission and its staff to any establishment or place, as they deem necessary for their work, including border points, airfields, and refugee camps;

"(d) The adoption of appropriate measures to guarantee the safety and security of the members of the Commission and the provision of guarantees by the Governments of full respect for the integrity, security and freedom of witnesses, experts and any other persons working with the Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate;

"(e) The granting of freedom of movement to members of the Commission, including freedom to interview any person in private, at any time, as appropriate;

"(f) The granting of relevant privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;

"6. *Recommends* that the Commission begin its work as soon as possible, and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to pursue his consultations with the countries of the region;

> "7. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the Commission in facilitating its investigations;
>
> "8. *Encourages* States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Rwanda, established by the Secretary-General, as a supplement to financing the work of the Commission as an expense of the Organization, and to contribute through the Secretary-General equipment and services to the Commission;
>
> "9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Argentina and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Italy.

I. Communications received between 7 September and 16 October 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 September 1995 (S/1995/774) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 August 1995 (S/1995/762) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they shared his concern and expressed their support for his initiatives.

Letter dated 11 September (S/1995/784) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a presidential statement made on the occasion of the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Rwanda.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 7 October (S/1995/848) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 997 (1995), covering developments in the situation concerning Rwanda until 30 September 1995.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1995/861) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement (undated) by the President of Kenya, clarifying the position of the Government of Kenya on the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/879) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that arrangements had been completed for the establishment, pursuant to Council resolution 1013 (1995), of an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to former Rwandese Government Forces.

J. Consideration at the 3588th meeting (17 October 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3588th meeting, held on 17 October 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/848)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/53):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1995 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/848).
>
> "The Council welcomes progress made by the Government of Rwanda in the reconciliation process, including the integration of more than 2,000 members of troops of former Rwandese Government Forces into the Rwandese Patriotic Army. The Council calls upon the Government of Rwanda to intensify its contacts with all sectors of Rwandan society, except with those directly responsible for the genocide. The Council reiterates its concern at reports about continuing cross-border infiltrations from neighbouring countries which have a destabilizing effect within Rwanda. The Council also reiterates its concern at the danger for peace and stability in the Great Lakes region which would be caused by uncontrolled arms flows and, in this context, reaffirms the relevant provisions of its resolution 1013 (1995). The Council condemns all acts of violence in Rwanda. The Council welcomes the fact that the Government of Rwanda has voluntarily and without delay initiated an investigation

into the killing of civilians at Kanama and expects that prosecution of those responsible will follow.

"The Council calls again upon all States to act in accordance with the conclusions of the summit meeting of the leaders in the region at Nairobi in January 1995 and the recommendations by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held at Bujumbura from 15 to 17 February 1995. The Council welcomes recent efforts to improve relations among the States in the region, which should help pave the way for the proposed Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development. In this regard, the Council supports the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes region for the preparation and convening of such a conference. It requests the Secretary-General to submit his report on the results of the first round of consultations of the Special Envoy in the region as soon as possible.

"The Council reaffirms the important role the Mission has played in Rwanda and the region. In this respect, the Council underlines its commitment to the Mission which, *inter alia*, assists the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary return and resettlement of refugees and has made available to the Rwandan authorities its engineering and logistics capacity. The Council underlines the fact that the Mission can effectively implement its current mandate only if it has an adequate force level and sufficient means. The Council stands ready to study carefully any further recommendations that the Secretary-General might make on the issue of force reductions in relation to the fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission.

"The Council reaffirms its view that genuine reconciliation as well as long-lasting stability in the region as a whole cannot be attained without the safe, voluntary and organized return to their country of all Rwandan refugees. In this respect, the Council welcomes the joint efforts of Rwanda, neighbouring countries and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to speed up the voluntary return of refugees through, *inter alia*, the work of the Tripartite Commissions. The Council underlines the fact that, in order to foster the process of national reconciliation, an effective and credible national judiciary has to be established. In this respect, it welcomes the appointment of the members of the Rwandan Supreme Court. The Council further underlines that the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 should begin its proceedings as soon as possible. The Council calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations with regard to cooperation with the International Tribunal in accordance with resolution 955 (1994). It urges once more all States to arrest and detain persons suspected of genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in accordance with resolution 978 (1995). The Council underlines the necessity for the Tribunal to be fully financed, as a matter of priority, and for continued access to the trust fund established for the Tribunal. The Council continues to support the work of human rights monitors in Rwanda in cooperation with the Rwandan Government.

"The Council reaffirms its concern at the appalling situation in the Rwandan prisons. In this respect, it welcomes measures initiated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in coordination with the international community and the Government of Rwanda, to alleviate the intolerable conditions in Rwandan prisons. It calls upon the international community to continue its assistance in this regard and encourages the Rwandan Government to continue its efforts to improve the situation in the prisons. The Council underlines the importance of parallel action by the Rwandan Government to restore the Rwandan judicial system and requests the international community to assist the Rwandan Government in this urgent task.

"The Council underlines the fact that sound economic foundations are also vital for achieving lasting stability in Rwanda. In this respect, it welcomes the increased commitments and funds pledged for the Government's programme of national reconciliation and socio-economic rehabilitation and recovery following the mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference, and calls upon the international community to continue to support Rwanda's rehabilitation process.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

K. Communications received between 20 October and 8 December 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 October 1995 (S/1995/880) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 16 October 1995 (S/1995/879) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his action and took note of the information contained therein.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 2 November (S/1995/915), transmitting three reports on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/945) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1011 (1995), on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1995/946) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had considered his letter of 30 October 1995 (S/1995/945) and, *inter alia*, encouraged him to continue his contacts with the aim of convening the Conference.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1995/1001) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Declaration on the Great Lakes Region made at Cairo on 29 November 1995 by the heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire and former President Jimmy Carter as facilitator.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 1 December (S/1995/1002), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 997 (1995), providing an update on the situation concerning Rwanda as at 30 November 1995 and containing recommendations on the United Nations role after the expiration on 8 December 1995 of the mandate of UNAMIR.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1995/1018) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two letters dated 13 August and 24 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda to the Secretary-General.

L. Consideration at the 3604th and 3605th meetings (8 and 12 December 1995) and the adoption of resolutions 1028 (1995) and 1029 (1995)

At the 3604th meeting, held on 8 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1019) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3604th meeting, on 8 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1019 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1028 (1995).*

Resolution 1028 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1995 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002),
>
> "1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda for a period expiring on 12 December 1995;
>
> "2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

At the 3605th meeting, held on 12 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Canada, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/1015) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Canada.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Indonesia, Botswana, Nigeria, Germany and Honduras.

Decision: *At the 3605th meeting, on 12 December 1995, draft resolution S/1995/1015 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1029 (1995).*

Resolution 1029 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, in which it set out the mandate of the Mission,

"*Recalling* its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, by which it established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of committing genocide in Rwanda,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

"*Noting* the letters dated 13 August and 24 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda to the Secretary-General (S/1995/1018),

"*Stressing* the importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

"*Noting with great concern* continuing reports of military preparations and incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda, and welcoming, in this context, the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry pursuant to its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

"*Underlining* the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of confidence and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

"*Emphasizing* the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

"*Welcoming* the summit of heads of State of the Great Lakes region held at Cairo on 28 and 29 November 1995 and the Declaration of 29 November issued by the summit (S/1995/1001),

"*Emphasizing* the importance of all States acting in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held at Bujumbura from 15 to 17 February 1995 and those contained in the Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region,

"*Commending* the continuing efforts of the Government of Rwanda to maintain peace and security as well as to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country,

"*Recognizing* the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation, "*Acknowledging* the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all Mission personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda for a final period until 8 March 1996;

"2. *Decides also*, in the light of current efforts to restore peace and stability through the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees, to adjust the mandate of the Mission so that the Mission will:

"(a) Exercise its good offices to assist in achieving the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees within the frame of reference of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo summit of the heads of State of the Great Lakes region, and in promoting genuine national reconciliation,

"(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and, to this end, support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks,

"(c) Assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

"(d) Contribute, with the agreement of the Government of Rwanda, to the protection of the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an interim measure until alternative arrangements agreed with the Government of Rwanda can be put in place,

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of the Mission to 1,200 troops to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to reduce the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of the Mission after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to withdraw the Civilian Police component of the Mission;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring non-lethal equipment of the Mission, as elements of the Mission withdraw, for use in Rwanda;

"8. *Takes note* of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and the Mission in the implementation of its mandate, and urges the Government of Rwanda and the Mission to continue to implement the status-of-mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

"9. *Calls upon* the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that Mission personnel and equipment that are scheduled for withdrawal can be withdrawn in an orderly and safe manner;

"10. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate its delivery and distribution;

"11. *Calls upon* States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;

"12. *Also calls upon* States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);

"13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by the Mission of its mandate and on progress towards repatriation of refugees;

"15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Italy, France and Rwanda.

The representatives of France and Rwanda made further statements.

M. Communications received between 21 December 1995 and 6 March 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 December 1995 (S/1995/1055) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the response of the Government of Rwanda to a statement made at a press conference by the Secretary-General on 18 December 1995.

Letter dated 16 January 1996 (S/1996/35) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 January (S/1996/48) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 20 January 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1996/67) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1013 (1995).

Progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 30 January (S/1996/61) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1029 (1995), describing action taken by UNAMIR in implementation of that resolution and providing an update on developments in Rwanda since his report of 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002).

Letter dated 1 February (S/1996/82) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities from its establishment until 31 December 1995.

Letter dated 2 February (S/1996/84) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1996/103) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had considered his progress report dated 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61) and, *inter alia*, concurred with his observation that the United Nations still had a useful role to play in Rwanda and looked forward to receiving his recommendations on the nature and mandate of a continued United Nations presence in Rwanda.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1996/104) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning his letter dated 26 January 1996 (S/1996/67) transmitting the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1996/132) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting Zaire's position on the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry (S/1996/67, annex) as set out on 22 February 1996 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 29 February (S/1996/149) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1029 (1995), describing developments in Rwanda since his report of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61) and outlining possible options regarding the United Nations role in Rwanda after 8 March 1996.

Letter dated 6 March (S/1996/176) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 March 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda to the Secretary-General.

N. Consideration at the 3640th meeting (8 March 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1050 (1996)

At the 3640th meeting, held on 8 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1996/149)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/177) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Rwanda.

A statement was also made by the representative of Italy, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Guinea-Bissau, China, Poland, Indonesia and Honduras.

Decision: *At the 3640th meeting, on 8 March 1996, draft resolution S/1996/177 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1050 (1996).*

Resolution 1050 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 29 February 1996 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1996/149),

"*Welcoming* the letter dated 1 March 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda to the Secretary-General (S/1996/176, annex),

"*Paying tribute* to the work of the Mission and to the personnel who have served in it,

"*Stressing* the continued importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

"*Emphasizing* the importance it attaches to the role and responsibility of the Government of Rwanda in promoting a climate of confidence, security and trust and the safe return of Rwandan refugees,

"*Emphasizing also* the importance it attaches to States acting in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons held at Bujumbura from 15 to 17 February 1995, the summit of heads of State of the Great Lakes region held at Cairo on 28 and 29 November 1995, and the follow-up conference of 29 February 1996 held at Addis Ababa, and the importance it attaches to the continuation of efforts to convene a regional conference for peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region,

"*Encouraging* all States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the human rights field operation in Rwanda in contributing to the establishment of confidence in the country, and concerned that it may not be possible to maintain its presence throughout Rwanda unless sufficient funds for that purpose are secured in the very near future,

"*Concerned* to ensure the effective operation of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 established by resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

"*Commending* the continuing efforts of the Government of Rwanda to maintain peace and security as well as to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country,

"*Stressing* its concern that the United Nations should continue to play an active role in assisting the Government of Rwanda in promoting the return of refugees, in consolidating a climate of confidence and stability and in promoting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

"*Reiterating* the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all United Nations personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

"1. *Takes note* of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the withdrawal, starting on 9 March 1996, of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda pursuant to its resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995;

"2. *Authorizes* elements of the Mission remaining in Rwanda prior to their final withdrawal to contribute, with the agreement of the Government of Rwanda, to the protection of the personnel and premises of the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

"3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the General Assembly regarding non-lethal equipment of the Mission that may be released for use in Rwanda in accordance with paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary steps to ensure that Mission personnel, and equipment which is not remaining in Rwanda, can be withdrawn without impediment and in an orderly and safe manner;

"4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in agreement with the Government of Rwanda, to maintain in Rwanda a United Nations office, to be headed by his Special Representative and to include the present United Nations communications system and radio station, for the purpose of supporting the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure, and of coordinating the United Nations efforts to that end;

"5. *Commends* the efforts of States, including neighbouring States, the United Nations and its agencies, the European Union and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, and underlines the importance it attaches to continued efforts by the Government of Rwanda, neighbouring States, the international community and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to facilitate the early, safe, voluntary and organized return of Rwandan refugees to their own country in accordance with the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference;

"6. *Calls upon* States and organizations to continue to give assistance for the reconstruction of Rwanda and the rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the country, including the Rwandan justice system, directly or through the United Nations trust funds for Rwanda, and invites the Secretary-General to consider whether there is a need to adjust the scope and purposes of those funds to bring them into line with current requirements;

"7. *Calls also upon* States to contribute urgently to the costs of the human rights field operation in Rwanda, and encourages the Secretary-General to consider what steps might be taken to place the operation on a more secure financial basis;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 5 April 1996 on what arrangements have been agreed with the Government of Rwanda for the protection of the personnel and premises of the International Tribunal for Rwanda after the withdrawal of the Mission and on the arrangements he has made pursuant to paragraph 4 above, and to keep the Council closely informed thereafter of developments in the situation;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America and Egypt, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Botswana.

O. Communications received between 13 March and 3 April 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 15 April 1996

Letter dated 13 March 1996 (S/1996/195) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1013 (1995), containing the Commission's conclusions and its recommendations regarding possible measures to curb the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/202) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council, in accordance with its resolution 1011 (1995), that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda had received no notifications concerning the export to, or the import by, the Government of Rwanda of arms and related *matériel*.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1996/222) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1996/241) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 April (S/1996/286) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1050 (1996), providing information on the security arrangements for the personnel and premises of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the arrangements for, and the progress of, withdrawal of UNAMIR pursuant to Council resolutions 1029 (1995) and 1050 (1996); and addendum dated 3 May 1996 (S/1996/286/Add.1), reporting on the mission to Rwanda undertaken by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs from 19 to 24 April 1996.

P. Consideration at the 3656th meeting (23 April 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1053 (1996)

At the 3656th meeting, held on 23 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

"Letter dated 13 March 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/195)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/298) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Guinea-Bissau, Botswana, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Egypt and China.

Decision: *At the 3656th meeting, on 23 April 1996, draft resolution S/1996/298 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1053 (1996).*

Resolution 1053 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995 and 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

"*Having considered* the letter dated 13 March 1996 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/195) and the report of the International Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 1013 (1995) annexed to that letter, as well as the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry dated 17 January 1996 (S/1996/67, annex),

"*Expressing its support* for the Tunis Declaration of the heads of State of the Great Lakes region of 18 March 1996,

"*Expressing once again* its grave concern at allegations of the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandese Government Forces in violation of the embargo imposed under its resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995), and underlining the need for Governments to take action to ensure the effective implementation of the embargo,

"*Commending* the members of the Commission of Inquiry for the excellent investigation they have conducted,

"*Welcoming* the assistance given to the Commission of Inquiry by some Governments,

"*Noting* with concern the continuing lack of full cooperation the Commission of Inquiry has received from other Governments,

"*Gravely concerned* by the finding of the Commission of Inquiry that certain Rwandan elements are receiving military training to conduct destabilizing raids into Rwanda,

"*Deeply disturbed* by the strong evidence presented by the Commission of Inquiry leading to the conclusion that it is highly probable that a violation of the arms embargo occurred, in particular by the sale of arms which took place in Seychelles in June 1994 and the subsequent two shipments of arms to Goma, Zaire, from Seychelles destined for former Rwandese Government Forces,

"*Noting* that the Commission of Inquiry received strong indications from its sources that aircraft are continuing to land at Goma and Bukavu with arms for former Rwandese Government Forces, and that senior figures among those forces are still actively raising money apparently for the purpose of funding an armed struggle against Rwanda,

"*Further noting* that the Commission of Inquiry has not yet been able to investigate thoroughly these allegations of continuing violations of the arms embargo,

"*Reaffirming* the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States,

"*Reaffirming also* the importance of terminating radio broadcasts which spread hate and fear in the region, and emphasizing the need for States to assist the countries of the region in terminating such broadcasts as stated by the Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region of 29 November 1995 (S/1995/1001, annex),

"1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the work of the Commission of Inquiry, to the investigations it has conducted to date, and to continued effective implementation of the relevant Council resolutions;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain the Commission of Inquiry on the basis set out in paragraph 91 (c) of the report of the Commission of Inquiry (S/1996/195, annex) to follow up its earlier investigations and to stand ready to pursue any further allegations of violations, especially of current and expected arms shipments;

"3. *Expresses its determination* that the prohibition on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda should be implemented fully in accordance with resolution 1011 (1995);

"4. *Calls upon* States in the Great Lakes region to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for armed groups to launch incursions or attacks against any other State in violation of principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

"5. *Urges* all States, in particular those in the region, to intensify their efforts to prevent military training and the sale or supply of weapons to militia groups or former Rwandese Government Forces, and to take the steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, including by creation of all necessary national mechanisms for implementation;

"6. *Encourages* States of the Great Lakes region to ensure the effective implementation of the Tunis Declaration of the heads of State of the Great Lakes region of 18 March 1996;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with States neighbouring Rwanda, in particular Zaire, on appropriate measures, including the possible deployment of United Nations observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points, for the purpose of better implementation of the arms embargo and deterrence of the shipment of arms to former Rwandese Government Forces in violation of Council resolutions;

"8. *Expresses concern* at the lack of response by certain States to the Commission's inquiries, and calls upon those States that have not yet done so to cooperate fully with the Commission in its inquiries and to investigate fully reports of their officials and nationals suspected of violating the relevant Council resolutions;

"9. *Calls upon* States, in particular those whose nationals have been implicated by the report of the Commission of Inquiry, to investigate the apparent complicity of their officials or private citizens in the purchase of arms from Seychelles in June 1994, and in other suspected violations of the relevant Council resolutions;

"10. *Further calls upon* States to make available to the Commission of Inquiry the results of their investigations, and to cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry, including by providing to the Commission of Inquiry at any time any access it requests to airfields and to witnesses, in private and without the presence of officials or representatives of any Government;

"11. *Encourages* States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Rwanda, established by the Secretary-General, to support the work of the Commission of Inquiry, and to contribute through the Secretary-General equipment and services to the Commission of Inquiry;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution by 1 October 1996;

"13. *Reiterates* its concern that the uncontrolled illegal flows of arms and related *matériel* in violation of Council resolutions would pose a threat to peace and stability in the Great Lakes region, and declares its willingness to consider further measures in this regard;

"14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Germany, Honduras and the United States of America.

Q. Communications received between 2 May and 5 June 1996 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 2 May 1996 (S/1996/329) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, in accordance with Council resolution 1011 (1995), on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related *matériel* to Rwanda and notifications of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Rwanda.

Letter dated 2 May (S/1996/332) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1996/374) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1996/396) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, in accordance with Council resolution 1011 (1995), on a notification received from a State on the export of arms and related *matériel* to Rwanda.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1996/400) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his report (S/1996/286 and Add.1) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they supported his recommendation, consistent with Council resolution 1050 (1996), for the establishment, for an initial period of six months, of a United Nations Office in Rwanda as described in the addendum to the report.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1996/405) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1996/407) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, in accordance with Council resolution 1011 (1995), on a notification of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Rwanda.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1996/420) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 29 May 1996 from the President of Zaire to the Secretary-General and informing the Council of his intention to dispatch a technical mission to Zaire to collect the necessary information and prepare a report on the basis of which he would submit recommendations to the Council for the eventual deployment of United Nations observers in the airfields in eastern Zaire and at other transportation points along the Zaire-Rwanda border.

Note verbale dated 5 June (S/1996/414) from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 7
Items related to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) *Communications dated 10 July 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 19 July 1995*

Letter dated 10 July 1995 (S/1995/554) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1995/570) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 July (S/1995/595), describing developments relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 21 January to 19 July 1995, and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1996.

(b) *Consideration at the 3558th meeting (28 July 1995), the adoption of resolution 1006 (1995) and presidential statement*

At the 3558th meeting, held on 28 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1995/595)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/619) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3558th meeting, on 28 July 1995, draft resolution S/1995/619 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1006 (1995).*

Resolution 1006 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 19 July 1995 (S/1995/595) and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

"*Taking note* of the letter dated 10 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/554),

"*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1996;

"2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

"4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

"5. *Condemns* the increase in acts of violence committed in particular against the Force and urges the parties to put an end to them;

"6. *Concurs* with the streamlining of the Force, described in paragraph 11 of the report of the

Secretary-General, and stresses that its implementation will not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/35):

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1995/595) submitted in conformity with resolution 974 (1995).

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

(c) *Communications received between 24 August 1995 and 23 January 1996 and report of the Secretary-General*

Letter dated 24 August 1995 (S/1995/737) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1995/764) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1995/805) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1995/837) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/851) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/857) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5495, adopted on 21 September 1995 by the Council of the League of Arab States (LAS) at its one hundred and fourth session.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1995/887) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1995/939) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1995/1006) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1995/1026) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1995/1065) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 17 January 1996 (S/1996/34) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 January (S/1996/45) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1006 (1995), describing the activities of UNIFIL during the period from 20 July 1995 to 22 January 1996 and covering developments since his report of 19 July 1995 (S/1995/595).

Letter dated 23 January (S/1996/50) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

(d) *Consideration at the 3622nd meeting (29 January 1996), the adoption of resolution 1039 (1996) and presidential statement*

At the 3622nd meeting, held on 29 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1996/45)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/58) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3622nd meeting, on 29 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/58 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1039 (1996).*

Resolution 1039 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,
>
> "*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 22 January 1996 (S/1996/45) and taking note of the observations expressed therein,
>
> "*Taking note* of the letter dated 17 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/34),
>
> "*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,
>
> "1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1996;
>
> "2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
>
> "3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;
>
> "4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;
>
> "5. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;
>
> "6. *Welcomes* the streamlining of the Force described in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1996, to be completed by May 1996, and stresses the need to continue efforts to achieve further savings by rationalizing the administrative and support services of the Force, provided they do not affect its operational capacity;
>
> "7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/5):

> "The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 22 January 1996 (S/1996/45) submitted in conformity with resolution 1006 (1995) of 28 July 1995.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that any State shall refrain from the threat or

use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

(e) *Communications received between 13 February and 13 April 1996 and requests for a meeting*

Letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/100) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1996/185) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1996/243) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1996/305) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-eighth session, held at Riyadh on 16 and 17 March 1996.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/272) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5543, adopted on 21 March 1996 by the Council of the LAS at its one hundred and fifth session.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/273) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5544, adopted on 21 March 1996 by the Council of the LAS at its one hundred and fifth session.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1996/280) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation resulting from the Israeli bombardment of towns and villages in Lebanon.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1996/281) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Council be convened on Sunday, 14 April 1996.

(f) *Consideration at the 3653rd meeting (15 April 1996) in response to the request contained in the letter dated 13 April 1996 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280)*

At the 3653rd meeting, held on 15 April 1996 the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Middle East
>
> "Letter dated 13 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Lebanon and Israel.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of France, Indonesia, Germany, China, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Botswana, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Poland, Egypt and Guinea-Bissau, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Chile.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, Afghanistan, Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tunisia, Malaysia, Jordan, Turkey, Colombia and Pakistan.

The President made a statement.

(g) *Communications dated 17 April 1996*

Letter dated 17 April 1996 (S/1996/295) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5573, adopted by the Council of the LAS at a special meeting, held on 17 April 1996.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1996/299) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1996/301) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

(h) *Consideration at the 3654th meeting (18 April 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1052 (1996)*

At the 3654th meeting, held on 18 April 1996 the Security Council, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Letter dated 13 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280)"

The Council resumed its consideration of the item. In addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Canada, the Comoros, Djibouti, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Mauritania, Norway, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/292) submitted by Algeria, Bahrain, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, and to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/304) submitted by France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Poland, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

Draft resolution S/1996/292 reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Taking note* of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon dated 13 April 1996 (S/1996/280 and S/1996/281),

"*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,

"*Gravely concerned* at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Convinced* that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East,

"*Reaffirming* the necessity to respect the Geneva conventions of 1949 in particular, the provisions related to the protection of civilians during armed conflict and the responsibility of the high contracting parties to ensure the full compliance with its provisions,

"*Noting* that the military actions by the Israeli armed forces against the electrical power stations and residential areas were premeditated and carefully planned,

"1. *Calls upon* Israel immediately to cease its military action against the Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

"2. *Calls* for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. *Calls also upon* Israel to fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 425 (1978);

"4. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against Lebanon which has brought about high tolls of civilian casualties, led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians and a massive destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure;

"5. *Strongly condemns* the bombardment of the archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre which are internationally protected, in accordance with international law and The Hague Convention of 1954, and which are considered by UNESCO as heritage to all mankind;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to launch a massive plan of action to assist the Government of Lebanon to overcome the hardships resulting from the Israeli aggression in order to allow the Lebanese Government to sustain its reconstruction efforts;

"7. *Stresses* the responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies towards the humanitarian needs of the Lebanese civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure the discharge of those responsibilities in coordination with the Government of Lebanon;

"8. *Considers* that Lebanon is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered and holds Israel responsible for adequate compensations for such destruction;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on developments and in no later than twenty-four hours;

"10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Decision: *At the 3654th meeting, on 18 April 1996, draft resolution S/1996/292 received 4 votes in favour (China, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Indonesia) to none against, with 11 abstentions (Botswana, Chile, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.*

Decision: *At the 3654th meeting, on 18 April 1996, draft resolution S/1996/304 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1052 (1996).*

Resolution 1052 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions regarding the situation in Lebanon, including resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 which established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

"*Taking note* of the letters dated 13 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280 and S/1996/281),

"*Bearing in mind* the debate which took place at its 3653rd meeting on 15 April 1996 on the situation in the Middle East,

"*Gravely concerned* at the consequences which the ongoing fighting could have for the peace and security of the region and for the furthering of the peace process in the Middle East, and affirming its full support for that process,

"*Gravely concerned also* at all attacks on civilian targets, including residential areas, and at the loss of life and suffering among civilians,

"*Stressing the need* for all concerned to respect fully the rules of international humanitarian law with regard to the protection of civilians,

"*Gravely concerned further* at actions which seriously threaten the safety of the Force and impede the implementation of its mandate, and deploring in particular the incident on 18 April 1996 in which shelling resulted in heavy loss of life among civilians at a Force site,

"1. *Calls* for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties;

"2. *Supports* the ongoing diplomatic efforts to this end;

"3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and to the security of all States in the region, and calls upon all concerned fully to respect those principles;

"4. *Calls upon* all concerned to respect the safety and security of civilians;

"5. *Calls upon* all concerned to respect the safety, security and freedom of movement of the Force and to allow it to fulfil its mandate without any obstacle or interference;

"6. *Calls upon* Member States to offer humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the population and to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations and its agencies play their part in meeting the humanitarian needs of the civilian population;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments on a continuing basis;

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Indonesia, Honduras, China, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Botswana, France, Italy, the Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Chile.

The Council heard statements under rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Norway, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(i) *Communications received between 19 April and 28 May 1996*

Letter dated 19 April 1996 (S/1996/308) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 18 April 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakstan.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1996/314) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union on the latest Israeli bombing in southern Lebanon.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1996/323) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union on the ceasefire in Lebanon.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1996/337) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report submitted by his Military Adviser following his mission to Lebanon and Israel.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1996/380) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 May (S/1996/385) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) *Communication dated 9 October 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 17 November 1995*

Letter dated 9 October 1995 (S/1995/858) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5493 adopted on 21 September 1995 by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fourth session.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 November (S/1995/952) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 350 (1974), describing the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) during the period from 17 May to 17 November 1995, and recommending the extension of the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1996.

(b) *Consideration at the 3599th meeting (28 November 1995), the adoption of resolution 1024 (1995) and presidential statement*

At the 3599th meeting, held on 28 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (S/1995/952)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/990) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3599th meeting, on 28 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/990 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1024 (1995).*

Resolution 1024 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 November 1995 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1995/952),
>
> "*Decides*:
>
> "(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
>
> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1996;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973)."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/59):

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> > 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1995/952) states, in paragraph 14: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

(c) *Communications received between 6 December 1995 and 10 April 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 23 May 1996*

Letter dated 6 December 1995 (S/1995/1022) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning an addition to the list of Member States providing troops to UNDOF.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1995/1023) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 December 1995 (S/1995/1022) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 10 April 1996 (S/1996/265) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5542 adopted on 21 March 1996 by the Council of LAS at its one hundred and fifth session.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 May (S/1996/368) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 350 (1974), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 18 November 1995 to 17 May 1996 and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1996.

(d) *Consideration at the 3669th meeting (30 May 1996), the adoption of resolution 1057 (1996) and presidential statement*

At the 3669th meeting, held on 30 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the Middle East
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1996/368)

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/393) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3669th meeting, on 30 May 1996, draft resolution S/1996/393 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1057 (1996).*

Resolution 1057 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 23 May 1996 (S/1996/368),
>
> "*Decides*:
>
> "(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
>
> "(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1996;
>
> "(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973)."

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/27):

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> > 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1996/368) states, in paragraph 14: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

(a) *Communications received between 19 June and 9 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General*

Letter dated 19 June 1995 (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit, held at Halifax, Canada, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, after its fifty-fifth session, held at Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/608) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/652) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held in Brunei Darussalam on 29 and 30 July 1995.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/718) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1995/729) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 22 August 1995 by the Presidency of the European Union on the terrorist attack perpetrated on 21 August 1995 in Jerusalem.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1995/772) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Major-General Rufus Modupe Kupolati of Nigeria as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, effective the beginning of October 1995.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1995/773) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 September 1995 (S/1995/772) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/873) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 September 1995 from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council on the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 November (S/1995/930) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/62 D on the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

(b) *Statement by the President of the Security Council (22 January 1996)*

Following consultations of the Council held on 22 January 1996, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/3):

> "The members of the Security Council warmly welcome the successful holding of the Palestinian elections on 20 January 1996, which constitutes a major step forward in the Middle East peace process. The members of the Council congratulate the Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian people on this achievement, which reflects credit on all concerned. The members of the Council note with satisfaction the conclusion of the international observers that the elections were an accurate reflection of the wishes of the Palestinian electorate.

> "The members of the Security Council consider that the holding of the elections marks a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993. The members of the Council reiterate their full support for the Middle East peace process."

(c) *Communications received between 26 February and 4 March 1996*

Letter dated 26 February 1996 (S/1996/135) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1996/347) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union on the bomb attacks perpetrated on 25 February 1996 in Jerusalem and Ashqelon.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/163) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/164) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 3 March 1996 by the Presidency of the European Union on the terrorist attack perpetrated on the same day in Jerusalem.

(d) *Statement by the President of the Security Council (4 March 1996)*

Following consultations of the Council held on 4 March 1996, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/10):

> "The members of the Security Council condemn the terrorist attacks in Jerusalem on 3 March and in Tel Aviv on 4 March. They extend their sympathy and deepest condolences to the Government and people of Israel and to the families of the victims. They wish a speedy recovery of the wounded.
>
> "These vile acts had the clear purpose of trying to undermine Middle East peace efforts through such terror. The members of the Security Council reiterate their support for the peace process and call on the parties to consolidate it and to increase their cooperation in curbing violence and combating such terrorism."

(e) *Communications received between 1 April and 3 June 1996*

Letter dated 1 April 1996 (S/1996/238) from the representatives of Egypt and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Co-Chairmen's statement of the Summit of Peacemakers adopted on 13 March 1996 at Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

Letter dated 26 April (S/1996/322) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 26 April 1996 by the Presidency of the European Union on the decision adopted by the Palestinian National Council on the Palestinian Charter.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1996/408) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union on the results of the Israeli elections.

B. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Communications received between 21 June 1995 and 12 April 1996 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-fifth session, held at Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Identical letters dated 1 April (S/1996/233) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General

Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 29 March 1996 from the President of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 April (S/1996/235) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/257) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1996/274) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1996/277) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3652nd meeting (15 April 1996)

At the 3652nd meeting, held on 15 April 1996 in response to the request contained in the letter dated 10 April 1996 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in the occupied Arab territories
>
> > "Letter dated 10 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/257)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 12 April 1996 from the observer of Palestine (S/1996/274), requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

In accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 12 April 1996 from the representative of Guinea (S/1996/277), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Palestine.

The representative of Israel made a statement.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Egypt, Botswana, the Republic of Korea, China, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Honduras, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), Poland, Guinea-Bissau and Indonesia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Chile.

The representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Lebanon and Norway made statements.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council continued its consideration of the item on its agenda and heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Tunisia, Colombia, Cuba, Pakistan, Japan, Algeria, Yemen, Morocco and Senegal.

Chapter 8
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

A. Communications received between 19 June and 27 July 1995

Letter dated 19 June 1995 (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit, held at Halifax, Canada, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 26 June (S/1995/512) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 June 1995 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1995/596) from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixty-second session.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1995/622) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a tripartite declaration issued on the same date by the three Governments.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1995/624) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter (undated) from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

B. Statement by the President of the Security Council (28 July 1995)

Following consultations of the Council held on 28 July 1995, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1995/36):

> "The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 28 July 1995 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
>
> "After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

C. Communications received between 31 July and 20 November 1995

Letter dated 31 July 1995 (S/1995/633) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a reply to the declaration issued on 26 July 1995 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/1995/622).

Letter dated 22 August (S/1995/725) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Eighteenth Conference of the Union of African Parliaments, held at Ouagadougou on 28 and 29 July 1995.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1995/834) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5506, adopted on 21 September 1995 by the Council of the League of Arab States (LAS) at its one hundred and fourth session.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1995/902) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of article 163 of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1995/968) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1995/973) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Government of the United Kingdom.

D. Statement by the President of the Security Council (22 November 1995)

Following consultations of the Council held on 22 November 1995, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1995/56):

> "The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 22 November 1995 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
>
> "After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

E. Communications received between 29 December 1995 and 17 April 1996

Letter dated 29 December 1995 (S/1996/2) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since the beginning of 1995.

Letter dated 31 January 1996 (S/1996/73) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 January 1996 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 February (S/1996/134) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Letter dated 27 February (S/1996/161) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/172) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 6 March (S/1996/199) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Note verbale dated 11 March (S/1996/200) from the representative of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Letter dated 19 March (S/1996/209) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixty-third session.

Letter dated 21 March (S/1996/211) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great

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1/ Reply to a note from the Secretary-General dated 22 January 1996, requesting information on measures taken by States to meet the obligations set out in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993).

Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a tripartite declaration issued on the same date by the three Governments.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1996/239) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 5552, entitled "Coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya", adopted on 21 March 1996 by the Council of LAS at its one hundred and fifth session.

Letter dated 2 April (S/1996/236) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a reply to the declaration issued on 21 March 1996 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/1996/211).

Note verbale dated 3 April (S/1996/289) from the Permanent Mission of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/269) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1996/279) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1996/302) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Joint Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven of LAS and the Ministerial Committee of Five of OAU, held on 11 April 1996.

F. Consideration at the 3655th meeting (18 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3655th meeting, held on 18 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/18):

> "On 16 April 1996, a Libyan-registered aircraft flew from Tripoli, Libya, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Security Council considers this clear violation of Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 as totally unacceptable and calls on Libya to refrain from any further such violations. It recalls that arrangements have been made consistent with resolution 748 (1992) in order to fly Libyan pilgrims to perform the Hajj. The Council will review the matter should further violations occur.
>
> "The Council has requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) to draw to the attention of Member States their obligations under resolution 748 (1992) in the event that Libyan-registered aircraft land in their territory."

G. Communications received between 8 May and 5 June 1996

Letter dated 8 May 1996 (S/1996/342) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 May 1996 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1996/346) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1996/360) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1996/369) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 7 May 1996 from the Secretary-General of OAU and the Secretary-General of LAS to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1996/422) from the representative of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General. 1/

Chapter 9
The question concerning Haiti

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 July 1995

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) dated 24 July 1995 (S/1995/614), submitted in the context of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 975 (1995), recommending, *inter alia*, the extension of the mandate of UNMIH until the end of February 1996.

B. Consideration at the 3559th meeting (31 July 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1007 (1995)

At the 3559th meeting, held on 31 July 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/614)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/629) submitted by Argentina, Canada, France, Honduras, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Canada and Haiti.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Botswana and China.

Decision: *At the 3559th meeting, on 31 July 1995, draft resolution S/1995/629 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1007 (1995).*

Resolution 1007 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994, 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994, 964 (1994) of 29 November 1994 and 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995,

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991, 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A and B of 24 November 1992 and 20 April 1993, respectively, 47/143 of 18 December 1992, 48/27 A and B of 6 December 1993 and 8 July 1994, respectively, 48/151 of 20 December 1993, 49/27 A and B of 5 December 1994 and 12 July 1995, respectively, and 49/201 of 23 December 1994,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 July 1995 (S/1995/614) on the work of the United Nations Mission in Haiti,

"*Supporting* the continuing leadership by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to assist with political progress and stability in Haiti,

"*Supporting also* the role of the Mission in assisting the Government of Haiti in its efforts to maintain a secure and stable environment as called for in resolution 940 (1994),

"*Stressing* the importance of free and fair municipal, legislative and presidential elections in

Haiti as crucial steps in the complete consolidation of democracy in Haiti,

"*Welcoming* the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti, and recognizing the importance of such assistance in sustaining a secure and stable environment,

"*Commending* all efforts to establish a fully functioning, national police force of adequate size and structure, necessary for the consolidation of democracy and revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and noting the key role played by the civilian police component of the Mission in creating such a police force,

"*Underlining* the need to keep under review the progress of the Mission's fulfilment of its mandate,

"1. *Commends* the United Nations Mission in Haiti on its successful efforts, as authorized in resolution 940 (1994), to assist the Government of Haiti in sustaining a secure and stable environment, protecting international personnel and key installations, establishing the conditions for holding elections, and professionalizing the security forces;

"2. *Expresses* thanks to the Mission and the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission, and to States contributing to these Missions, for their assistance with the municipal and legislative elections held on 25 June 1995, and looks forward to their continuing efforts as Haiti prepares for the completion of these elections and for subsequent presidential elections;

"3. *Commends* the people of Haiti for their peaceful participation in the first round of municipal and legislative elections, and calls upon the Government and political parties in Haiti to work together to ensure that the remaining municipal and legislative elections and the presidential elections to be held at the end of this year are conducted in an orderly, peaceful, free and fair manner, in accordance with the Haitian Constitution;

"4. *Expresses* its deep concern with irregularities observed in the first round of municipal and legislative elections, and urges all parties to the process to pursue every effort to ensure that such problems are corrected in future balloting;

"5. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to work towards national reconciliation, and calls upon the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, respectively, to continue to render all appropriate assistance to the Haitian electoral process;

"6. *Reaffirms* the importance of a fully functioning, national police force of adequate size and structure to the consolidation of democracy and revitalization of Haiti's system of justice;

"7. *Notes* the key role played by the civilian police component of the Mission in establishing such a police force;

"8. *Recalls* the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti, and stresses its importance for sustaining a secure and stable environment in Haiti;

"9. *Decides*, in order to achieve the objectives established in resolution 940 (1994), to extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of seven months, and looks forward to the conclusion of the Mission's mandate at that time and to the safe, secure and orderly assumption of office by a new, constitutionally elected government;

"10. *Calls upon* States and international institutions to continue to provide assistance to the Government and the people of Haiti as they consolidate the gains made towards democracy and stability;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Council of progress in the fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission and, to this end, to report to the Council at the mid-point of this mandate;

"12. *Pays tribute* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the members and staff of the Mission and the International Civilian Mission for their respective contributions in assisting the Haitian people in their quest for strong and lasting democracy, constitutional order, economic prosperity and national reconciliation;

"13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Rwanda and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Honduras.

C. Communications received between 27 September and 9 November 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 September 1995 (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIH dated 6 November (S/1995/922), submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1007 (1995), apprising the Council of progress in the fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission at the mid-point of the mandate period.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

D. Consideration at the 3594th meeting (16 November 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3594th meeting, held on 16 November 1995, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti"

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/922)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/55):

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 6 November 1995 on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/922), issued pursuant to resolution 1007 (1995).
>
> "The Council commends the Mission on the substantial progress it has made towards fulfilling its mandate, as set out in resolution 940 (1994), to assist the Government of Haiti in sustaining a secure and stable environment, protecting international personnel and key installations, establishing the conditions for holding elections and creating a new professional police force. The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and other dedicated personnel of the United Nations who have contributed to this effort.
>
> "The Council also commends the Government of Haiti for holding local and legislative elections in a peaceful and non-violent environment, and notes the recent convocation of the special session of the National Assembly and its approval of the new Cabinet and plan of government. The Council notes with satisfaction the role of the Mission and the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission in assisting the Haitian authorities with the electoral process.
>
> "The Council emphasizes that the continued engagement and commitment of all Haitian parties is necessary to the successful organization of free, fair and peaceful presidential elections. Consistent with the objectives of Security Council resolutions 940 (1994) and 1007 (1995), the Council welcomes the announcement by the provisional Electoral Council of presidential elections scheduled for 17 December 1995 that should allow a transition of power to a duly elected successor before the scheduled termination of the Mission on 29 February 1996. The holding of presidential elections on schedule is a crucial step in consolidating long-lasting democracy in Haiti and ensuring a smooth transition of government. The Council calls upon all political parties in Haiti to participate in the forthcoming elections and to contribute actively to maintain the secure and stable conditions necessary for their conduct.
>
> "The Council notes with concern recent instances of violence in Haiti and calls for respect for the rule of law, national reconciliation and cooperation.
>
> "The Government and people of Haiti bear the primary responsibility for Haiti's political, economic and social reconstruction. The Council underlines its firm support for the progress Haiti has already made in this regard. The Council emphasizes that a sustained commitment by the international community is indispensable for long-term peace and stability in Haiti. In this regard the Council encourages the Haitian Government to continue its dialogue with the international financial institutions.
>
> "The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General that the establishment of a professional police force capable of maintaining law and order throughout the country is central to Haiti's long-term stability. As

the end of the mandate of the Mission approaches, attention should be focused on the selection and training of the Haitian National Police supervisors and on interested Member States providing the police force with the necessary equipment.

"The Council also supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to streamline the Mission, including the civilian police component.

"The Council expresses its confidence that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Mission in Haiti and the United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission will continue to assist the Government and people of Haiti. It notes in particular the useful role played by the Organization of American States and the valuable cooperation with Haiti of interested Member States on a bilateral basis and stresses the importance of continuing such cooperation. The Council requests that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Friends of Haiti and the Haitian authorities, report to the Council, at the appropriate time, on next steps in the areas of security, law enforcement and humanitarian assistance, including by United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, which the international community may take to help Haiti achieve a long-term future that is secure, stable and free."

E. Communication dated 13 February 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 14 February 1996

Letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/99) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 9 February 1996 from the President of Haiti to the Secretary-General, requesting a further extension of the mandate of UNMIH.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIH dated 14 February (S/1996/112), covering significant developments in Haiti since his report of 6 November 1995 (S/1995/992), providing an assessment of United Nations achievements there, and containing his recommendation on the role that the United Nations should continue to play in Haiti.

F. Consideration at the 3638th meeting (29 February 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1048 (1996)

At the 3638th meeting, held on 29 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1996/112)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/136) submitted by Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Honduras, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Haiti and Italy, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Botswana, Honduras, the Republic of Korea, Poland, Guinea-Bissau, Egypt and China.

Decision: *At the 3638th meeting, on 29 February 1996, draft resolution S/1996/136 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1048 (1996).*

Resolution 1048 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994, 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994, 975 (1995) of 7 February 1995 and 1007 (1995) of 31 July 1995, "*Recalling also* the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on Haiti,

"*Recalling further* the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 1996 (S/1996/112) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

"*Taking note* of the letters dated 9 February 1996 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/1996/99 and A/50/861/Add.1),

"*Underlining* the importance of the peaceful transfer of power to the new democratically elected President of Haiti,

"*Welcoming and supporting* the efforts of the Organization of American States to promote in cooperation with the United Nations consolidation of peace and democracy in Haiti,

"*Stressing* the need to ensure that the Government of Haiti will be able to maintain the secure and stable environment established by the Multinational Force in Haiti and maintained with the assistance of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, and, in this context, welcoming progress to establish a fully functioning Haitian National Police and to revitalize Haiti's system of justice,

"*Recognizing* the link between peace and development and that a sustained commitment by the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and stability in the country,

"*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the contribution of the Mission and the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission in support of the Haitian people's quest for stability, national reconciliation, lasting democracy, constitutional order and economic prosperity,

"*Acknowledging* the contribution of the international financial institutions, including the Inter-American Development Bank, and the importance of their continued involvement in the development of Haiti,

"*Recognizing* that the people of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment and reconstruction of their country,

"1. *Welcomes* the democratic election of a new President in Haiti and the peaceful transfer of power from one democratically elected President to another on 7 February 1996;

"2. *Expresses* appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

"3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 1996 and notes his recommendations for continued United Nations assistance to the democratically elected Government of Haiti;

"4. *Reaffirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police force of adequate size and structure to the consolidation of peace, stability and democracy and revitalization of Haiti's system of justice;

"5. *Decides*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 14 February 1996, that for the purpose of assisting the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities to (a) sustain by the presence of the Mission the secure and stable environment which has been established, and (b) professionalize the Haitian National Police, the mandate of the Mission is extended for the final period of four months, for the purposes set out in paragraphs 47, 48 and 49 of the report;

"6. *Decides* to decrease the troop level of the Mission to no more than 1,200;

"7. *Decides* to reduce the current level of civilian police personnel to no more than 300;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider and implement, as appropriate, steps for further reduction of the strength of the Mission consistent with the implementation of this mandate;

"9. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to initiate planning not later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of the Mission;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 June 1996 including information on activities by the United Nations system as a whole to promote the development of Haiti;

"11. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United

Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 5 above;

"12. *Reiterates* the commitment of the international community and international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti, and stresses its importance for sustaining a secure and stable environment in Haiti;

"13. *Appeals* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) for the support of the Haitian National Police, to ensure that the police are adequately trained and fully operational, which is essential for the implementation of the mandate;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, Germany and France, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of Canada made a statement.

G. Communications received between 1 March and 12 June 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/155) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that his Special Representative for Haiti and Chief of UNMIH, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, would relinquish his post on 5 March 1996 and that it was his intention to appoint Mr. Enrique ter Horst to succeed him.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1996/157) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that Major-General Joseph Kinzer, Commander of the military component of UNMIH, would complete his tour of duty with the Mission on 1 March 1996 and that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to appoint Brigadier-General J. R. P. Daigle of Canada to replace him.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/156) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/155) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1996/158) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/157) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIH dated 5 June (S/1996/416), submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1048 (1996), containing his recommendations on the role of the United Nations in Haiti after the expiration of the mandate of UNMIH, including the recommendation to establish, for a period of six months, a new mission to be known as the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti; and addendum dated 24 June 1996 (S/1996/416/Add.1 and Rev.1) containing the estimated cost of the Support Mission.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1996/431) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 31 May 1996 from the President of Haiti to the Secretary-General, requesting the presence of a multinational force in Haiti for a further six-month period.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1996/432) from the representative of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution on the international presence in Haiti adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its twenty-sixth regular session, held at Panama City from 3 to 6 June 1996.

Chapter 10
The situation in Angola

A. Communications received between 1 and 4 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 July 1995 (S/1995/588) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III), submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 976 (1995), covering the main developments in Angola and recommending that the mandate of UNAVEM III be extended for a period of six months, until 8 February 1996.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1995/648) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNAVEM III.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/649) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 August 1995 (S/1995/648) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/668) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Major-General Phillip Valerio Sibanda of Zimbabwe to succeed Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba of Nigeria as Force Commander of UNAVEM III.

B. Consideration at the 3562nd meeting (7 August 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1008 (1995)

At the 3562nd meeting, held on 7 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/588)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Brazil, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/646) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Angola and Brazil.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, China, Botswana, Honduras, Oman and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3562nd meeting, on 7 August 1995, draft resolution S/1995/646 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1008 (1995).*

Resolution 1008 (1995) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 July 1995 (S/1995/588),

"*Welcoming* the briefing by the Secretary-General on 25 July 1995 on his recent visit to Angola,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the Acordos de Paz (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, "*Noting* the agreement reached between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola on the adjusted and accelerated timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol,

"*Commending* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and the personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III to facilitate the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and to consolidate the ceasefire and the peace process, which has entered a new and promising phase,

"*Noting also* that the situation in most of the country is fairly calm, but concerned at the number of ceasefire violations,

"*Welcoming* the meeting in Lusaka on 6 May 1995 between the President of Angola, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, which led to the diminishing atmosphere of mistrust and intensification of high-level contacts between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

"*Recognizing* that the progressive deployment of United Nations military and police observers and troops has significantly contributed to consolidation of the ceasefire,

"*Welcoming* the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and reconstruction efforts of Angola, and recognizing the importance of such assistance in sustaining a secure and stable environment,

"*Expressing concern* at reports of human rights violations, and recognizing the contribution that human rights monitors can make in building confidence in the peace process,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 July 1995;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission until 8 February 1996;

"3. *Commends* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola for their commitment to the peace process, and notes the progress made thus far in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

"4. *Expresses concern* at the slow pace in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, in particular troop disengagement, demining and the establishment of quartering areas, and expects the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, in cooperation with the Verification Mission, to finalize arrangements for the establishment of quartering areas, complete troop disengagement and expedite the conduct of demining;

"5. *Urges* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to adhere strictly to the revised timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and make concerted efforts to accelerate that process;

"6. *Stresses* the importance of the completion of the electoral process, as provided for in the Lusaka Protocol;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to adopt without further delay a comprehensive and workable programme for the formation of the new armed forces and accelerate the exchange of prisoners and the repatriation of mercenaries with a view to reinforcing the freedom of movement of people throughout the country;

"8. *Takes note* of the progress noted by the Secretary-General in the establishment of triangular communications between the Angolan parties and the Verification Mission, and requests the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to assign urgently liaison officers to the regional headquarters of the Verification Mission;

"9. *Urges* the two parties to put an immediate and definitive end to the renewed laying of mines and to reported unauthorized movement of troops;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the deployment of infantry units of the Verification Mission and accelerate it as conditions for sustaining and employing troops improve, with the objective of reaching full strength as soon as possible;

"11. *Urges* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary information and ensure the freedom of movement of the Verification Mission, including full unimpeded access to all military facilities, to enable it effectively to discharge its mandate;

"12. *Requests* that the Secretary-General report on his analysis on the completion of the objectives of the Lusaka Protocol and of the mandate of the Verification Mission, in the light of the alterations in the timetable for deployment of the Verification Mission;

"13. *Stresses* the need for dissemination of objective information through radio UNAVEM and for the Government of Angola to provide all facilities for the prompt functioning of the radio;

"14. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the disarmament of the civilian population, and urges that it begin without further delay;

"15. *Notes with concern* increasing levels of violence perpetrated by unaffiliated groups, and calls upon all parties to seek to control and disarm these threats to the peace process;

"16. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to increase as appropriate the strength of the human rights unit of the Verification Mission;

"17. *Commends* Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for their substantial contributions to meet the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people;

"18. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola take necessary measures to ensure the safe passage of humanitarian supplies throughout the country;

"19. *Requests* the Government of Angola to continue providing substantial contributions to the United Nations peacekeeping operations, and calls upon the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to make every effort to contribute proportionally in order to assist with the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Angola;

"20. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's appeal and encourages donors to respond with generous and timely financial contributions to the humanitarian effort and provision of mine clearance, bridging and road repair equipment and materials and other supplies necessary for setting up the quartering areas;

"21. *Also endorses* the Secretary-General's intention to submit a comprehensive report to the Council every two months;

"22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Argentina, Rwanda and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Indonesia.

The representative of Angola made a further statement.

C. Communication dated 8 August 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 4 October 1995

Letter dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/669) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 4 August 1995 (S/1995/668) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 October (S/1995/842) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1008 (1995), covering developments in Angola since his last report (S/1995/588).

D. Consideration at the 3586th meeting (12 October 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3586th meeting, held on 12 October 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Angola
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/842)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/51):

> "The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 4 October 1995 (S/1995/842) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1008 (1995) of 7 August 1995.

"The Security Council has noted the positive developments in Angola since the Secretary-General's report of 17 July 1995 (S/1995/588). The Council is encouraged by the meetings in Franceville and Brussels between President Dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi, which provided the opportunity to discuss the critical issues and reach agreement on consolidation of the peace process. These meetings, particularly the round table in Brussels, provided important reassurance to the international community. The Council welcomes the continued commitment of both parties to the process of dialogue. The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, of the observer States to the Angolan peace process and of States in the region to help in carrying forward the process.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), including the reduction of ceasefire violations, the disengagement of forces, the enhanced cooperation between the parties and the Verification Mission, the signing of the status-of-forces agreement, the provision of logistic facilities for the Mission and the conclusion of the joint declaration on the free circulation of persons and goods. The Council also welcomes the ongoing deployment of the support units of the Verification Mission and stresses the importance of a timely deployment of the infantry battalions of the Verification Mission. The Council stresses the importance of an independent UNAVEM radio and urges the Government of Angola to provide, without delay, the facilities to allow it to operate.

"The Security Council none the less remains concerned at delays in the peace process, in particular in respect of quartering of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the rapid reaction police, demining, disarmament, the return of the Angolan Armed Forces to barracks and the formation of the new armed forces as well as the repatriation of mercenaries. The Council underscores the peril that may result from further delays. The Council is also deeply concerned at allegations of renewed laying of mines and demands that all parties refrain from such actions.

"The Security Council emphasizes that continuing cooperation between the parties is essential if a sustained cessation of hostilities is to take hold. In this regard, the Council calls on the parties to refrain from troop movements or military activities that might create tension or lead to renewed hostilities.

"The Security Council is concerned about the continuing complaints of human rights violations and endorses the decision of the Joint Commission to inscribe human rights in the agenda of all its regular sessions.

"The Security Council wishes to emphasize that post-peacekeeping elements can make an important contribution to a viable long-term peace. The Council notes the linkage between political and economic well-being and the need to ensure that displaced people and refugees are able to return to their places of origin. The Council reaffirms the Secretary-General's call for a comprehensive coordinated and integrated effort on the part of all relevant international organizations to help to rebuild the Angolan economic infrastructure. The Council requests Member States to continue to support the ongoing humanitarian activities in Angola. It welcomes the commitments made at the Round-Table Conference, held in Brussels in September 1995 and urges those that have made pledges to fulfil their commitments as soon as possible.

"The Security Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Angola and looks forward to future reports of the Secretary-General."

E. Communications received between 27 October and 28 November 1995

Letter dated 27 October 1995 (S/1995/912) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning an addition to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNAVEM III.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1995/913) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 27 October 1995 (S/1995/912) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 28 November (S/1995/991) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Government of Angola and UNITA in Luanda on 13 November 1995.

F. Consideration at the 3598th meeting (28 November 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3598th meeting, held on 28 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Angola"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/58).

> "The Security Council welcomes the joint communiqué issued by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola on 13 November 1995 (S/1995/991) in which they reaffirmed their commitment to the peace process. The Council is pleased to note that some of the steps necessary to carry out the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) have been taken recently, including the resumption of the military talks in Luanda, and the movement of the first combatants of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to quartering areas on 20 November 1995, the first anniversary of the signing of the Lusaka Protocol. The Council underlines the need for the quartering process to be completed as soon as possible.
>
> "The Security Council, however, notes that despite these positive steps there continue to be ceasefire violations, importation of weapons, restrictions on freedom of movement, and the presence of mercenaries. The Council stresses that much remains to be done urgently to implement fully the Lusaka Protocol, including strict observance of the ceasefire, the continuation of the quartering process, the quartering of the rapid reaction police, the return of the Angolan Armed Forces to defensive positions, and the resolution of questions regarding the modalities of military integration. The Council calls upon the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to continue to cooperate with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III and to respect fully the status and security of international personnel.
>
> "The Security Council will follow developments in Angola closely and looks forward to receiving the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Angola by 8 December 1995."

G. Communication received on 21 December 1995 and report of the Secretary-General dated 7 December 1995

Letter dated 21 December 1995 (S/1995/1052) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1012) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1008 (1995), covering the main developments in Angola since his last report (S/1995/842).

H. Consideration at the 3614th meeting (21 December 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3614th meeting, held on 21 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Angola
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/1012)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/62):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1012) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1008 (1995) of 7 August 1995.
>
> "The Security Council reiterates its concern at the slow progress in implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. The Council stresses the importance of full implementation of the political and

all other aspects of the peace process. It underlines that several important tasks that were to have been resolved in the early stages of the peace process remain incomplete, including the exchange of detailed military information, the release of all prisoners, the redeployment of those government troops near quartering areas of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the final resolution of the issue of mercenaries. In this respect, the Council welcomes the recent announcement by the Government of Angola that it will terminate the contract and repatriate the personnel of the firm involved and will release all remaining prisoners.

"The Security Council notes that the deployment of Verification Mission troops is nearly complete and that four quartering areas are prepared to receive troops. The Council expresses its disappointment at the slow pace at which the quartering process has proceeded. It calls upon the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the Government of Angola to fulfil their commitments regarding the expeditious quartering and demobilization of former combatants, the quartering of the rapid reaction police and the return of the Angolan Armed Forces to the nearest barracks.

"The Security Council expresses deep concern at the delays in establishing modalities for the integration of the armed forces, which is vital for the process of national reconciliation. The Council notes with dismay the series of disruptions in the military talks between the parties.

"It urges the parties to continue the military talks without interruption and to conclude an equitable and practicable agreement without further delay. The Council underlines that such an agreement should give particular attention to the expeditious completion of the demobilization and integration of former combatants. It recognizes that the prompt and complete exchange of military information is vital to the success of these talks and urges the parties to provide the information required by the Lusaka Protocol without further delay.

"The Security Council is gravely concerned by continued violations of the ceasefire and military offensives, in particular events in the north-west. The Council calls on both parties to refrain from military activities or troop movements, which lead to increased tensions and resumed hostilities, and to implement without delay the disengagement plan being prepared by the Verification Mission.

"The Security Council deplores the recent threat to the safety of personnel of the Verification Mission. The Council reminds the parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, that they must take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of all Verification Mission and other international personnel.

"The Security Council expresses regret that radio UNAVEM is not yet operational. The Council calls upon the Government of Angola to facilitate its immediate establishment. It also calls upon both parties to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda.

"The Security Council is concerned at delays in implementing mine-clearance programmes planned by the United Nations and by Member States, and calls upon the Government of Angola to facilitate issuance of the necessary authorizations to relevant personnel. The Council calls upon the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to intensify their individual and joint demining efforts. It underlines that the opening of roads within Angola, including the clearance of mines and the restoration of bridges, is vital not only to the peace process and the complete deployment of the Verification Mission but also to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and future peace-building efforts. The Council is gravely concerned at the reports of remining in violation of the Lusaka Protocol.

"The Security Council emphasizes that Angolans themselves bear ultimate responsibility for restoring peace and stability in their country. The Council stresses that concrete actions are urgently needed from the parties to put the peace process on an irreversible course. It notes that continued support for the Verification Mission will depend on the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace.

"The Security Council notes the important role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and by the three observer countries in the promotion of the peace process in Angola and calls upon them to further contribute appropriately to the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol within the agreed time framework and to assist the Verification Mission in the successful fulfilment of its tasks.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to update it on the progress of the Angolan peace process and the deployment and activities of the Verification Mission at least on a monthly basis."

I. Communications received between 28 December 1995 and 16 January 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 December 1995 (S/1995/1066) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1996/6) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNAVEM III.

Letter dated 5 January 1996 (S/1996/7) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 December 1995 (S/1996/6) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1996/28) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1996/31) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of Angola, expressing the concern of the members of the Council about reports of continued violations of the ceasefire, the slow progress to date on the practical implementation of many of the obligations assumed under the Lusaka Protocol and the failure to adhere to earlier timetables.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1996/32) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of UNITA, expressing the concern of the members of the Council about reports of continued violations of the ceasefire, the slow progress to date on the practical implementation of many of the obligations assumed under the Lusaka Protocol and the failure to adhere to earlier timetables.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1996/37) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since its establishment until 31 December 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 January (S/1996/75) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1008 (1995), covering the main developments in Angola since his last report (S/1995/1012) and recommending that the mandate of UNAVEM III be extended for a further period of six months, until 8 August 1996.

J. Consideration at the 3628th and 3629th meetings (6 and 8 February 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1045 (1996)

At the 3628th meeting, held on 6 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Angola
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/75)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Angola, Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), Honduras, Germany, China, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Poland, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Botswana and Chile, by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America and by the representatives of Norway, Zimbabwe and Brazil.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America, made a further statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Lesotho, Portugal, South Africa, Tunisia, New Zealand and Zambia.

At the 3629th meeting, held on 8 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/75)"

The Council resumed its consideration of the item.

In accordance with the decision taken at the 3628th meeting, the President invited the representative of Angola to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/86) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations and made oral revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council then proceeded to the vote on draft resolution S/1996/86, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 3629th meeting, on 8 February 1996, draft resolution S/1996/86, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1045 (1996).*

Resolution 1045 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 31 January 1996 (S/1996/75),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the Acordos de Paz (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Deeply concerned* at delays in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the lack of steady progress towards lasting peace,

"*Concerned also* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in many parts of Angola and, in particular, at the lack of security guarantees and freedom of movement for the personnel of humanitarian organizations,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan national economy and its vital contribution to durable peace,

"*Recalling* its resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 which stated, *inter alia*, the expectation that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III would complete its mission by February 1997,

"*Noting* that one half of the duration of the mission of the Verification Mission, as envisaged in Council resolution 976 (1995), has already elapsed, while implementation of the Lusaka Protocol is seriously behind schedule,

"*Noting also* the agreement between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of 21 December 1995, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process to facilitate the establishment of a revised timetable for implementing the tasks in the agreement between the two parties at Bailundo of 9 January 1996,

"*Welcoming* the efforts by Member States, the Organization of African Unity and the international community as a whole to promote peace and security in Angola,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 31 January 1996;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III until 8 May 1996;

"3. *Expresses deep concern* at the numerous delays in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, reminds the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of their obligations to consolidate the peace process and, in this regard, urges them to maintain an effective ceasefire, conclude their military talks on integration of the armed forces, undertake active engagement in the demining process and commence the integration of personnel of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into administrative and governmental institutions in furtherance of the objective of national reconciliation;

"4. *Welcomes* the positive steps taken by the Government of Angola in implementing its commitments, in particular the cessation of offensive operations, the withdrawal of its troops from offensive positions in the vicinity of the quartering areas of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, the release of all prisoners registered by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the beginning of the quartering of the rapid reaction police and the termination of contracts of expatriate personnel as agreed;

"5. *Expresses the expectation* that the Government of Angola will continue its progress with the goal of fully implementing its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, including quartering of the rapid reaction police, deployment to barracks of the Angolan Armed Forces, the repatriation of expatriate personnel as agreed and the drawing up of a programme for disarming the civilian population;

"6. *Expresses deep concern* at the slow pace of quartering and disarming the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, notes the public commitment by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to quarter its troops in an expeditious and comprehensive fashion, and reiterates its conviction that the quartering of the forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, as the first step in its transformation to a legitimate political party, is a crucial component of the peace process;

"7. *Urges* the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to proceed immediately with the orderly, large-scale and verifiable movement of its troops to the quartering areas at Vila Nova, Lunduimbali, Negage and Quibaxe, without further interruption, in strict adherence to the new timetable agreed by the parties on 9 January 1996, and in full cooperation with the Verification Mission;

"8. *Calls upon* the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, following completion of this initial quartering, to proceed immediately with the orderly movement of all of its troops to the other quartering areas and to conclude all quartering within the time of this mandate renewal;

"9. *Also calls upon* the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to extend full cooperation to the Verification Mission and the Joint Commission at all levels, including the exchange of military information as required by the Lusaka Protocol;

"10. *Further calls upon* the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to release all remaining prisoners;

"11. *Calls upon* the two parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to ensure the freedom of movement of people and goods throughout the country;

"12. *Also calls upon* the two parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to cooperate fully with humanitarian organizations by granting them all the necessary security guarantees and freedom of movement to facilitate their work;

"13. *Reminds* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of their obligation to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda;

"14. *Notes* the importance attached to the dissemination of impartial information by radio UNAVEM, and calls upon the Government of Angola to provide all the facilities necessary for the independent functioning of that radio;

"15. *Encourages* both the President of Angola and the President of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to meet, as soon as possible and thereafter on a regular basis, to promote mutual confidence and achieve the full, fair and speedy implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, including its provisions on national reconciliation and other outstanding issues;

"16. *Commends* the Joint Commission for the positive role it continues to play in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

"17. *Commends also* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Verification Mission to facilitate the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

"18. *Urges* the international community to continue to provide the assistance necessary to facilitate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan national economy, provided that the two parties meet their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol;

"19. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of Council resolution 864 (1993);

"20. *Urges* all States, in particular those neighbouring Angola, to facilitate the process of national reconciliation in Angola and to take steps in their territory to facilitate full implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 7 March, 4 April and 1 May 1996 on the progress made by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in taking concrete steps towards meeting the goals and timetable agreed between them, and to keep the Council fully informed on developments in the situation on the ground, so that the Council may respond accordingly;

"22. *Expresses* its readiness, in light of recommendations by the Secretary-General and developments in Angola, to consider any further measures;

"23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

K. Communications received between 6 and 25 March 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General dated 6 March and 4 April 1996

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 March 1996 (S/1996/171 and Corr.1) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1045 (1996), covering developments in Angola since his last report (S/1996/75).

Letter dated 6 March (S/1996/175) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a press release on the last meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi at Libreville, dated 1 March 1996.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1996/219) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 April (S/1996/248 and Add.1) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1045 (1996), covering the main developments in Angola since his last report (S/1996/171 and Corr.1).

L. Consideration at the 3657th meeting (24 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3657th meeting, held on 24 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/248 and Add.1)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/19):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 4 April 1996 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (S/1996/248 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1045 (1996) of 8 February 1996.
>
> "The Security Council notes that some progress has been achieved during the past two months in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, although it has been limited and has not fulfilled the hopes generated by the meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi in Libreville on 1 March 1996. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the Protocol. The Council reminds President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi of their commitments and urges them to take the necessary actions to move the peace process forward.
>
> "The Security Council notes that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has quartered more than 20,000 of its forces, but expresses concern over delays in the quartering of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and urges it to move expeditiously to achieve full quartering of its troops. The Council expresses concern about the quality of weapons surrendered by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and urges it to fulfil its commitment to turn over all of its arms, ammunition and military equipment as the quartering process continues. The Council reiterates that the quartering process is a crucial component of the peace process and stresses the need for quartering to be credible and fully verifiable. The Council expresses its concern at the statements made by Mr. Savimbi on 13 and 27 March 1996. In this context, the Council urges all Angolan leaders to consider carefully the effect of public statements on the climate of confidence necessary to nurture the peace process. It also urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to release all remaining prisoners.
>
> "The Security Council recognizes with satisfaction the progress by the Government of Angola in the implementation of its commitments under the Lusaka Protocol and the current timetable and encourages the Government to continue this progress.

The Council emphasizes the importance of completion of the calendar of actions for April, including, *inter alia*, the continuation of the pull-back of government forces from areas near the quartering sites of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, the return of the rapid reaction police to barracks, the resolution of the question of amnesty for officials of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, and the adoption of a plan to disarm the civilian population, as well as the quartering of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. The Council encourages the two parties to complete the integration of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan armed forces.

"The Security Council also encourages the Government to grant the Verification Mission the requisite facilities for the establishment of an independent United Nations radio.

"The Security Council stresses its concern at the extensive presence of land-mines throughout Angola and expresses support for the efforts of the United Nations, the Government and non-governmental organizations to address this problem. The Council urges the Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to destroy their stockpiles of anti-personnel land-mines. It encourages them to make a meaningful public gesture towards destruction of land-mines, which could have a positive effect on public confidence and the free circulation of people and goods.

"The Security Council notes with concern credible reports of continuing purchases and delivery of weapons to Angola and considers that such actions are contrary to paragraph 12 of its resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 and undermine confidence in the peace process. The Council reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

"The Security Council emphasizes that the ultimate responsibility for restoring peace rests with the Angolans themselves. The Council reminds the parties that extension of the mandate of the Verification Mission will be based, to a large part, on progress by the two parties towards meeting the goals set by the Lusaka Protocol.

"The Security Council condemns the incident on 3 April 1996 which resulted in the death of two Verification Mission personnel, the wounding of a third and the death of a humanitarian assistance official and reiterates the importance it attaches to the safety and security of Verification Mission and humanitarian assistance personnel. The Council notes the cooperation offered by the Angolan Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with the investigation by the Verification Mission of this deplorable incident.

"The Security Council reiterates its gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the staff of the Verification Mission and the three observer countries, whose unflagging service to the cause of peace has been outstanding. The Council will continue to monitor the situation in Angola closely and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed of progress in the Angolan peace process."

M. Communication dated 8 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April 1996

Letter dated 8 May (S/1996/340) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of an amnesty law approved by the National Assembly of Angola and promulgated by the President of the Republic.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April 1996 (S/1996/328) on UNAVEM III, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1045 (1996), covering the main developments in Angola since his last report (S/1996/248 and Add.1) and recommending the extension of the mandate of UNAVEM III for a period of two months, until 8 July 1996.

N. Consideration at the 3662nd meeting (8 May 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1055 (1996)

At the 3662nd meeting, held on 8 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Angola

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/328)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/336) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Angola and Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia).

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Indonesia, Botswana, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Honduras, the Russian Federation and Guinea-Bissau.

Decision: *At the 3662nd meeting, on 8 May 1996, draft resolution S/1996/336 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1055 (1996).*

Resolution 1055 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April 1996 (S/1996/328),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reiterating* the importance it attaches to the full and timely implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the Acordos de Paz (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"*Recognizing* that although some progress has been made towards consolidating the peace process, the overall pace has been disappointingly slow,

"*Noting with concern* the repeated delays in the implementation of successive timetables agreed to by the two parties, in particular the quartering of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the completion of talks on military issues regarding the integration of the armed forces,

"*Taking note* that five months have elapsed since the first troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola arrived in quartering areas, and expressing concern that prolonging the stay of troops in quartering areas puts strains on United Nations resources and on discipline within the ranks of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

"*Noting* the agreement reached between the President of Angola and the President of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Libreville on 1 March 1996 (S/1996/175, annex) on the formation of the unified armed forces by June 1996 as well as the establishment of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation between June and July 1996,

"*Recalling* its resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 which stated, *inter alia*, the expectation that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III would complete its mission by February 1997,

"*Emphasizing* the need for adequate security for all United Nations and other international personnel, and awaiting the results of the investigation of the deaths on 3 April 1996 of two Verification Mission military observers and a humanitarian assistance official,

"*Underlining* the need for respect for human rights and urging the Angolan parties to give greater attention to preventing and investigating incidents of human rights abuse,

"*Expressing concern* at the extensive presence of land-mines throughout Angola, and emphasizing the need for the political will to speed up demining efforts to enable the free circulation of people and goods and to restore public confidence,

"*Stressing* the importance of the demilitarization of Angolan society, including the disarmament of the civilian population and the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants,

"*Reiterating* the importance of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan national economy and its vital contribution to a durable peace,

"*Welcoming* the efforts by Member States, in particular the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and the international community as a whole to promote peace and security in Angola,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April 1996;

"2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III until 11 July 1996;

"3. *Expresses profound regret* at the overall slow pace of implementation of the peace process, which is far behind schedule;

"4. *Notes with deep concern* the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete the quartering of all its troops by 8 May 1996 in accordance with Council resolution 1045 (1996) of 8 February 1996;

"5. *Reiterates* that quartering and disarming of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola are crucial components of the peace process that are fundamental to its success, and stresses that further procrastination cannot be justified and, if continued, could bring about the collapse of the whole peace process;

"6. *Notes* the recent progress in the quartering of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and calls upon it to fulfil by June 1996 its obligation to complete the credible, uninterrupted and fully verifiable quartering of its troops and to turn over to the Verification Mission all arms, ammunition and military equipment;

"7. *Calls upon* the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to release unconditionally and without further delay all remaining prisoners in accordance with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol;

"8. *Underlines the importance* of completion of the talks on military issues regarding the integration of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan Armed Forces and the formation of a joint military command, and urges the two parties to resolve the remaining issues by 15 May 1996, as agreed in the Joint Commission calendar of actions for May;

"9. *Welcomes* the proclamation by the National Assembly of Angola of amnesty arrangements, as agreed in Libreville, for offences resulting from the Angolan conflict, in order to facilitate the formation of a joint military command;

"10. *Urges* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to abide strictly by their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol as well as the commitments entered into in Libreville, Gabon, on 1 March 1996, including the selection of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola for incorporation into the Angolan Armed Forces and the completion of the formation of the unified armed forces by June 1996;

"11. *Urges also* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to take all necessary steps for the deputies of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to take their places in the National Assembly, for the beginning of the controlled movement of the troops of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola out of quartering areas in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, for the incorporation of the personnel of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the State administration, the Angolan Armed Forces and the national police, for the orderly transition of demobilized troops to civilian life, for moving constitutional issues forward in a spirit of national reconciliation, and for the formation of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation by July 1996;

"12. *Encourages* the President of Angola and the President of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to meet at the earliest opportunity within Angola to resolve all remaining issues;

"13. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Government of Angola in quartering the rapid reaction police;

"14. *Urges* the Government of Angola to continue to pull back its forces from areas near quartering sites of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and to complete the return of the rapid reaction police to barracks under Verification Mission monitoring in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

"15. *Notes* the intention of the Joint Commission to study the plan for the disarmament of the civilian population and urges the parties to begin its implementation without delay;

"16. *Reminds* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of their obligation to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda;

"17. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to provide the requisite facilities for the establishment of an independent United Nations radio;

"18. *Also calls upon* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to signal their commitment to peace by destroying their stockpiles of land-mines and to begin this process through joint public action;

"19. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, and reiterates that continuing acquisition of weapons would be contrary to paragraph 12 of resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 and undermine confidence in the peace process;

"20. *Notes with concern* reports that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has impeded, on occasion, the work of the Verification Mission, and reminds the parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to extend full cooperation to the Verification Mission and the Joint Commission at all levels;

"21. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned in Angola take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and international personnel and premises and guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of humanitarian supplies throughout the country;

"22. *Commends* the Joint Commission and the Armed Conflict Prevention Group for the positive role they continue to play in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

"23. *Commends also* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Verification Mission to facilitate the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

"24. *Urges* Member States to provide the assistance necessary to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants;

"25. *Also urges* the international community to continue to provide the assistance necessary to facilitate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan national economy, provided that the two parties meet their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol;

"26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1 July 1996 on the progress made towards meeting the goals and timetable agreed between the two parties, and to keep the Council fully informed on a regular basis on developments in the situation on the ground, in particular by providing a comprehensive briefing by 17 May 1996 on whether the two parties have fulfilled the tasks they have specified in the Joint Commission calendar of actions for May to be carried out by 15 May 1996;

"27. *Declares* that it will place special emphasis, during its future discussion of the mandate of the Verification Mission, on the progress demonstrated by the parties;

"28. *Reiterates* its readiness, in light of recommendations by the Secretary-General and the state of affairs in Angola, to consider any further measures;

"29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Chile, France, Germany and Poland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

O. Communications dated 22 May 1996

Letter dated 22 May 1996 (S/1996/378) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of Angola, expressing the concern of the members of the Council at the slow pace of the peace process, and the fact that some of the troop movements appeared to be only tactical redeployment, and urging that progress be made in the conclusion of the military talks.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/379) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of UNITA, expressing the concern of the members of the Council at the slow pace of the peace process and the fact that the quartering of troops of UNITA had virtually stopped and urging that progress be made in the conclusion of the military talks.

Chapter 11

Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific region

A. Consideration at the 3565th meeting (15 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3565th meeting, held on 15 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific region"

The President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Security Council:

> "It was fifty years ago that the Asia-Pacific region saw the end of the Second World War, a devastating war that shattered the lives of tens of millions of people in this region. On this solemn occasion, we pay tribute to those who laid down their lives and the other victims of the war.
>
> "Having survived the catastrophe of the Second World War, mankind sought to embrace new means to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy. To this end, the United Nations was established, with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security conferred on the Security Council by the Charter.
>
> "Unity and harmony among nations would be the most honourable and noble way to pay tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for peace during the Second World War. For this reason, it is appropriate for the Security Council to pay homage on this anniversary to all the victims of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific region."

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the Second World War.

B. Communication dated 15 August 1995

Letter dated 15 August 1995 (S/1995/702) from the representative of Japan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement made on the same date by the Prime Minister of Japan.

Chapter 12
The situation in Georgia

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 August 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 August 1995 (S/1995/657) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 993 (1995), covering all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG).

B. Consideration at the 3567th meeting (18 August 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3567th meeting, held on 18 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

> "Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/657)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/39):

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, of 7 August 1995 (S/1995/657) pursuant to its resolution 993 (1995).
>
> "The Council notes there has been little overall progress in achieving a comprehensive political settlement and that a stalemate exists with respect to the return of refugees and displaced persons.
>
> "The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and those of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia. The Council renews its call to the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to reach substantive progress in the political negotiations as a matter of urgency.
>
> "The Council remains deeply concerned at the continued obstruction of the return of the refugees and displaced persons by the Abkhaz authorities, which is totally unacceptable. Reaffirming its resolution 993 (1995), the Council reiterates its call to the Abkhaz authorities to accelerate the return process significantly, to guarantee the safety of all returnees and to regularize the status of spontaneous returnees, in accordance with internationally accepted practice and in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
>
> "The Council welcomes the continuing close cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force in the performance of their respective mandates. It reminds the parties of their obligations to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all United Nations and Commonwealth of Independent States personnel.
>
> "The Council takes note with appreciation of the decision of the Secretary-General regarding the resident deputy to his Special Envoy. The Council also supports the Secretary-General's efforts with regard to the establishment of a human rights monitoring mission in the area. It encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the parties to this end."

C. Communications received between 27 September 1995 and 8 January 1996 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 September 1995 (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued the same date by their Minister for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1995/839) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had appointed Mr. Liviu Bota resident deputy to his Special Envoy and head of mission of UNOMIG with effect from 1 October 1995.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1995/840) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter dated 2 October 1995 (S/1995/839) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the information contained in his letter and agreed with the proposal made therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 November (S/1995/937) submitted pursuant to resolution 993 (1995), covering all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of UNOMIG.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 January 1996 (S/1996/5) submitted pursuant to resolution 993 (1995), providing a further update on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended until 12 July 1996.

Letter dated 8 January (S/1996/9) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

D. Consideration at the 3618th meeting (12 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1036 (1996)

At the 3618th meeting, held on 12 January 1996, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1996/5)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/16) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Georgia.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Poland, the Russian Federation, Guinea-Bissau, China, Indonesia, Botswana, Honduras and Egypt.

Decision: *At the 3618th meeting, on 12 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/16 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1036 (1996).*

Resolution 1036 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 993 (1995) of 12 May 1995,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 January 1996 (S/1996/5),

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

"*Stressing* the need for the parties to intensify efforts, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, fully respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

"*Noting* the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections in Georgia in November 1995 and expressing the hope that these will contribute positively to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia,

"*Reaffirming* also the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 14 April 1994 on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), "*Deploring* the continued obstruction of such return by the Abkhaz authorities,

"*Deeply concerned* at the deterioration in the humanitarian situation, in particular in the Gali region where there is a continued lack of a secure environment,

"*Deeply concerned also* at the rising violence and at the killings being committed in the areas under the control of the Abkhaz side reported in the letter of 8 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/9),

"*Recalling* the conclusions of the Budapest summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1994/1435, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

"*Reaffirming* the necessity for the parties to comply strictly with international humanitarian law,

"*Noting* that the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I) has generally been respected by the parties with the assistance of the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force and the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia,

"*Expressing its satisfaction* with the close cooperation and coordination between the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force in the performance of their respective mandates and commending the contribution both have made to stabilize the situation in the zone of conflict,

"*Expressing concern* about the safety and security of the Observer Mission and Commonwealth of Independent States personnel and stressing the importance it attaches to their freedom of movement,

"*Noting* that the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States to be held in Moscow on 19 January 1996 will consider the extension of the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 January 1996;

"2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the continued deadlock in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

"3. *Reaffirms* its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, as well as for the efforts that are being undertaken by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator to intensify the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to that end;

"4. *Calls upon* the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to achieve substantive progress without further delay towards a comprehensive political settlement, and further calls upon them to cooperate fully with the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator;

"5. *Demands* that the Abkhaz side accelerate significantly the process of voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and further demands that it guarantee the safety of spontaneous returnees already in the area and regularize their status in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement;

"6. *Calls upon* the Abkhaz side in that context to promote, as a first step, the return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region, in safety and dignity;

"7. *Condemns* the ethnic killings and continuing human rights violations committed in Abkhazia, Georgia, and calls upon the Abkhaz side to ensure the safety of all persons in areas under its control;

"8. *Calls upon* the parties to improve their cooperation with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force in order to provide a secure environment for the return of refugees and displaced persons, and also calls upon them to honour their commitments with regard to the security and freedom of movement of all United Nations and Commonwealth of Independent States personnel and with regard to Observer Mission inspections of heavy weapons storage sites;

"9. *Welcomes* the additional measures implemented by the Observer Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force in the Gali region aimed at improving conditions for the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons, and all appropriate efforts in this regard;

"10. *Expresses its full support* for the elaboration of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia, as described in the Secretary-General's report of 2 January 1996, and calls upon the Abkhaz authorities to cooperate fully with the efforts to this end;

"11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for an additional period terminating on 12 July 1996, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Observer Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force;

"12. *Reiterates* its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by the donors;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report after three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia;

"14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France and Chile, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

E. Communications received between 26 January and 3 April 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 15 April 1996

Letter dated 26 January 1996 (S/1996/74) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the decisions adopted in Moscow on 19 January 1996 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including decisions on the extension of the length of stay and the mandate of the collective peacekeeping forces in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, and on measures to settle the conflict there.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/114) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 13 February 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1996/165) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the proposals of the Government of Georgia on the status of Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1996/188) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 March 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, regarding the death of a United Nations military observer in the Gali region of Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1996/237) from the representatives of Azerbaijan and Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration on peace, security and cooperation in the Caucasus region signed at Tbilisi on 8 March 1996 by the President of Georgia and the President of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1996/240) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of a decree issued on 31 January 1996 by the President of Georgia and a statement issued on 25 March 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 April (S/1996/284) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1036 (1996), covering all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of UNOMIG.

F. Consideration at the 3658th meeting (25 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3658th meeting, held on 25 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1996/284)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/20):

> "The Security Council has considered the interim report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, of 15 April 1996 (S/1996/284). It has also read with appreciation the letter of the Government of Georgia (S/1996/165) and the proposals on the political status of Abkhazia contained therein.
>
> "The Council notes with deep concern the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement. It also notes the adverse impact that this failure has on the humanitarian situation and economic development in the region. It calls upon the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to achieve substantive progress without further delay.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and of the Russian Federation as facilitator aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia. The Council stresses that the primary responsibility for achieving a comprehensive political settlement rests upon the parties themselves.
>
> "The Council welcomes the efforts undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States as set out in S/1996/74, annex IV, in support of such a comprehensive political settlement.
>
> "The Council remains deeply concerned at the continued obstruction of the return of the refugees and displaced persons by the Abkhaz authorities, which is totally unacceptable.
>
> "The Council expresses its support for the Secretary-General's efforts to find ways of improving the observance of human rights in the region, as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement.
>
> "The Council notes the important contribution made by the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States to stabilization of the situation in the zone of conflict. The Council recalls its encouragement to Member States to make contributions, in cash or kind, to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces and/or humanitarian aspects including demining. It welcomes the contributions mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General.
>
> "The Council is, however, deeply concerned at the deterioration in security conditions in the Gali region, which has a negative effect on the ability of the Observer Mission to meet its mandated tasks. The Council condemns mine laying in the Gali region, which has resulted in loss of life, including of a military observer of the Mission. Such mine laying should cease. The Council calls on the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent it. The Council stresses that the international community's ability to assist depends on the full cooperation of the parties, especially the fulfilment of their obligations regarding the safety and freedom of movement of international personnel.
>
> "The Council invites the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed of the situation."

G. Communication dated 23 May 1996

Letter dated 23 May 1996 from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the text of the decision on the presence of collective peacekeeping forces in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted in Moscow on 17 May 1996 by the Council of Heads of State of CIS.

Chapter 13
The situation in Burundi

A. Communications received between 19 June and 23 August 1995

Letter dated 19 June 1995 (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1995/530) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of a declaration issued on 23 June 1995 by the Presidency of the European Union and a statement adopted on 24 June by the European Council.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1995/631) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General appointed to examine the feasibility of establishing either a commission on the truth or a judicial fact-finding commission in Burundi and containing the Secretary-General's recommendations on the mandate of such a commission.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1995/673) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1995/731) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 18 August 1995 from the President and the Prime Minister of Burundi to the Secretary-General and enclosure.

B. Consideration at the 3571st meeting (28 August 1995) and the adoption of resolution 1012 (1995)

At the 3571st meeting, held on 28 August 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

> "Letter dated 28 July 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/631)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/724) submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the representative of Burundi.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Czech Republic, China, Botswana, Nigeria, Oman and Honduras.

Decision: *At the 3571st meeting, on 28 August 1995, draft resolution S/1995/724 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1012 (1995).*

Resolution 1012 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Preparatory Fact-finding Mission to Burundi dated 20 May 1994 (S/1995/157),
>
> "*Having further considered* the report of the Security Council's mission to Burundi dated 9 March 1995 (S/1995/163),
>
> "*Recalling* the statement by the President of the Council of 29 March 1995 (S/PRST/1995/13), in which the Council, *inter alia*, underlined the role that could be played in Burundi by an international commission of inquiry into the 1993 *coup* attempt and into the massacres that followed,

"*Welcoming* the letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 28 July 1995 (S/1995/631) recommending that such a commission of inquiry should be created by resolution of the Council,

"*Taking into account* the initiative of the Government of Burundi in calling for the establishment of an international judicial commission of inquiry as referred to in the Convention on Governance (S/1995/190, annex),

"*Recalling also* the letter of the Permanent Representative of Burundi (S/1995/673) dated 8 August 1995 noting with interest the letter of the Secretary-General of 28 July 1995,

"*Noting* that the parties in Burundi, in the Convention on Governance, agreed, without prejudice to the outcome of the independent national and international investigations, to call the massacres which followed the assassination of the President of Burundi on 21 October 1993 genocide,

"*Deeply concerned* that impunity creates contempt for law and leads to violations of international humanitarian law,

"*Expressing once again* its grave concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Burundi,

"*Stressing* the importance of strengthening, in cooperation with the Government of Burundi, the Burundi judicial system,

"*Reiterating* its profound concern over the resumption of radio broadcasts inciting ethnic hatred and violence, and recognizing the need for ending such broadcasts,

"*Recalling* that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for these violations and should be held accountable,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an international commission of inquiry, with the following mandate:

"(a) To establish the facts relating to the assassination of the President of Burundi on 21 October 1993, the massacres and other related serious acts of violence which followed;

"(b) To recommend measures of a legal, political or administrative nature, as appropriate, after consultation with the Government of Burundi, and measures with regard to the bringing to justice of persons responsible for those acts, to prevent any repetition of deeds similar to those investigated by the commission and, in general, to eradicate impunity and promote national reconciliation in Burundi;

"2. *Recommends* that the international commission of inquiry be composed of five impartial and internationally respected, experienced jurists who shall be selected by the Secretary-General and shall be furnished with adequate expert staff, and that the Government of Burundi be duly informed;

"3. *Calls upon* States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession relating to acts covered in paragraph 1 (a) above, to make such information available as soon as possible and to provide appropriate assistance to the commission of inquiry;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the commission of inquiry, and further requests the Secretary-General, within three months from the establishment of the commission of inquiry, to submit an interim report to the Council on the work of the commission and to submit a final report when the commission completes its work;

"5. *Calls upon* the Burundi authorities and institutions, including all Burundi political parties, to cooperate fully with the international commission of inquiry in the accomplishment of its mandate, including responding positively to requests from the commission for security, assistance and access in pursuing investigations, including:

"(a) Adoption by the Government of Burundi of any measures needed for the commission and its personnel to carry out their functions throughout the national territory with full freedom, independence and security;

"(b) Provision by the Government of Burundi of all information in its possession which the commission requests or is otherwise needed to carry out its mandate and free access for the commission and its staff to any official archives related to its mandate;

"(c) Freedom for the commission to obtain any information the commission considers relevant and to use all sources of information which the commission considers useful and reliable;

"(d) Freedom for the commission to interview, in private, any persons the commission judges necessary;

"(e) Freedom for the commission to visit any establishment or place at any time;

"(f) Guarantee by the Government of Burundi of full respect for the integrity, security and freedom of witnesses, experts and any other persons who help the commission in its work;

"6. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the commission in facilitating its investigations;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate security for the commission in cooperation with the Government of Burundi;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a supplement to financing as an expense of the Organization, a trust fund to receive voluntary contributions to finance the commission of inquiry;

"9. *Urges* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the commission of inquiry including the offer of expert personnel in support of the implementation of this resolution;

"10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, the United States of America, Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Rwanda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Indonesia.

The representatives of France and Rwanda made further statements.

C. Communications received between 22 September 1995 and 3 January 1996

Letter dated 22 September 1995 (S/1995/825) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1012 (1995), he had appointed five internationally respected jurists as members of the International Commission of Inquiry in Burundi.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/826) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 22 September 1995 (S/1995/825) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1995/931) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Mr. Aziz Hasbi as his new Special Representative in Burundi.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1995/932) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 November 1995 (S/1995/931) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his decision.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1995/1056) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Mr. Marc Faguy as his new Special Representative in Burundi.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1995/1057) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 20 December 1995 (S/1995/1056) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1995/1068) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, expressing deep concern about developments in Burundi reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of his Special Representative in Bujumbura and other sources, and recalling his earlier proposals for preventive deployment of military personnel and guards.

Letter dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/8) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing a summary of the preliminary report of the Commission of Inquiry in Burundi, submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1012 (1995).

D. Consideration at the 3616th meeting (5 January 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3616th meeting, held on 5 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

> "Letter dated 29 December 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1068)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/1):

> "The Security Council has considered the letter of 29 December 1995 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council on developments in Burundi (S/1995/1068). The Council shares the Secretary-General's deep concern at the situation in Burundi, which has been characterized by daily killings, massacres, torture and arbitrary detention. It condemns in the strongest terms those persons responsible for such actions, which must cease immediately. It encourages all States to take the measures deemed necessary to prevent such persons from travelling abroad and receiving any kind of support. It reiterates its profound concern about radio stations which incite hatred and acts of genocide and encourages Member States and others concerned to cooperate in the identification and dismantling of them. The Council calls upon all concerned in Burundi to exercise maximum restraint and to refrain from all acts of violence. It reiterates that all who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for such violations and should be held accountable. In this context it stresses the importance it attaches to the work of the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to its resolution 1012 (1995) of 28 August 1995, and undertakes to study carefully the letter from the Secretary-General dated 3 January 1996 containing an interim report on that work (S/1996/8).
>
> "The Council is gravely concerned at recent attacks on personnel of international humanitarian organizations, which have led to the suspension of essential assistance to refugees and displaced persons and to the temporary withdrawal of international personnel. The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to ask the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to visit Burundi to discuss with the Burundi authorities steps that might be taken to defuse the situation. It underlines that the authorities in Burundi are responsible for the security of personnel of international humanitarian organizations and of the refugees and displaced persons there and calls upon the Government of Burundi to provide adequate security to food convoys and humanitarian personnel.
>
> "The Council welcomes the assumption of his functions by the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and calls on all concerned to support his efforts. It commends the work of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in seeking to promote dialogue and national reconciliation in Burundi, as well as the role played there by the Organization of African Unity. It welcomes the decision of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa on 19 December 1995 to extend the mandate of its mission in Burundi for another three months and to strengthen the civilian component of the mission. The Council also welcomes the outcome of the Cairo Conference of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region on 29 November 1995, supports the work of the facilitators appointed by it, and emphasizes once again the importance it attaches to all States acting in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Cairo Declaration as well as those adopted at the Regional Conference held in Bujumbura in February 1995. It stresses the importance of continued attention by the international community as a whole to the situation in Burundi and encourages Member States to intensify contacts and visits.
>
> "The Council notes the proposals referred to in the Secretary-General's letter of 29 December 1995. It will consider these and other proposals he may submit in the light of the reports on the mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and from his Special Representative in Burundi. It also requests the Secretary-General to consider what role United Nations personnel in the region and other support personnel might play in Burundi.

"The Council reaffirms its support for the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994, which constitutes the institutional framework for national reconciliation in Burundi and for the institutions of Government established in line with it. It calls once again upon all political parties, military forces and elements of civil society in Burundi fully to respect and implement the Convention on Governance and to give their continued support to the institutions of Government established in line with it.

"The Council will remain seized of this matter."

E. Communications received between 12 and 18 January 1996

Letter dated 12 January 1996 (S/1996/27) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/8) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the information contained therein.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1996/36) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting on the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Burundi on 7 and 8 January 1996.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1996/40) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

F. Consideration at the 3623rd meeting (29 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1040 (1996)

At the 3623rd meeting, held on 29 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

"Letter dated 29 December 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1068)

"Letter dated 16 January 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/36)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/56) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Burundi, Zaire and Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia).

The representative of Burundi made a further statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Botswana, Egypt, Indonesia, China, Honduras, the Republic of Korea, Poland and Guinea-Bissau.

Decision: *At the 3623rd meeting, on 29 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/56 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1040 (1996).*

Resolution 1040 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* the statement by its President of 5 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/1),

"*Having considered* the letters of the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 29 December 1995 (S/1995/1068) and 16 January 1996 (S/1996/36),

"*Deeply concerned* at the continued deterioration in the situation in Burundi, and at the threat this poses to the stability of the region as a whole,

"*Condemning* in the strongest terms those responsible for the increasing violence, including against refugees and international humanitarian personnel,

"*Underlining* the importance it attaches to the continuation of humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Burundi,

"*Underlining also* the responsibility of the authorities in Burundi for the security of international personnel and of refugees and displaced persons there,

"*Welcoming* in this context the recent visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Burundi, at the request of the Secretary-General, and plans for the establishment of a standing mechanism of consultation on security issues between the

Government of Burundi, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations,

"*Stressing* the paramount importance of, and imperative need for, all concerned in Burundi to pursue dialogue and national reconciliation,

"*Stressing* the importance it attaches to the continuation and intensification of efforts by the international community to avert a further worsening of the situation in Burundi, and to promote dialogue and national reconciliation there,

"*Noting with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff, the Organization of African Unity and its military observers in Burundi, the European Union, and the facilitators appointed by the Cairo Conference of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region held on 29 November 1995,

"*Reaffirming* its support for the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 (S/1995/190, annex), and for the institutions of Government established in line with it,

"1. *Demands* that all concerned in Burundi exercise restraint and refrain from acts of violence;

"2. *Expresses its fullest support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General and others, in support of the Convention on Governance, to facilitate a comprehensive political dialogue with the objective of promoting national reconciliation, democracy, security and the rule of law in Burundi;

"3. *Calls upon* all concerned in Burundi to participate in a positive spirit and without delay in such dialogue, and to support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and others seeking to facilitate such dialogue;

"4. *Invites* Member States and others concerned to cooperate in the identification and dismantling of radio stations which incite hatred and acts of violence in Burundi;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the Organization of African Unity and with Member States concerned, to consider what further steps of a preventive nature may be necessary in order to avoid the situation deteriorating further, and to develop contingency plans as appropriate;

"6. *Welcomes* the sending by the Secretary-General of a technical security mission to Burundi to examine ways to improve existing security arrangements for United Nations personnel and premises and the protection of humanitarian operations;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed, including on the technical security mission he has sent to Burundi, and to submit a full report to the Council by 20 February 1996 on the situation, covering the progress of his efforts to facilitate a comprehensive political dialogue and the actions undertaken pursuant to paragraph 5 above including contingency planning;

"8. *Declares its readiness* in the light of that report and of developments in the situation:

"(a) To consider the imposition of measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including a ban on the supply of all arms and related *matériel* to Burundi and travel restrictions and other measures against those leaders in Burundi who continue to encourage violence;

"(b) To consider what other steps may need to be taken;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Germany, the Russian Federation and France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

G. Communications received between 14 and 23 February 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 14 February 1996 (S/1996/110) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message dated 13 February 1996 from the President and the Prime Minister of Burundi to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 February (S/1996/116) submitted pursuant, to Security Council resolution 1040 (1996), on the progress of his efforts to facilitate a comprehensive political dialogue in Burundi and containing recommendations on preventive action.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1996/121) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 18 February 1996 from the Prime Minister of Burundi.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1996/146) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

H. Consideration at the 3639th meeting (5 March 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1049 (1996)

At the 3639th meeting, held on 5 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1996/116)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, the Congo, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda and Tunisia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/162) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Burundi.

Statements were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia), Egypt, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Chile, the United States of America, Honduras, the Russian Federation, China, the Republic of Korea, Germany and France.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Poland and Guinea-Bissau, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Botswana.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Norway, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Rwanda, the Congo and Nigeria.

Decision: *At the 3639th meeting, on 5 March 1996, draft resolution S/1996/162 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1049 (1996).*

Resolution 1049 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Burundi, in particular the statement of its President of 5 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/1) and resolution 1040 (1996) of 29 January 1996,

"*Noting* the views expressed by the Government of Burundi set out in the letter to the President of the Security Council dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/110, annex),

"*Welcoming* the efforts of the President and the Prime Minister of Burundi and other members of the Government to calm the situation in the country,

"*Deeply concerned* at the support extended to certain groups in Burundi by some of the perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda and the threat this poses to the stability of the region,

"*Deeply concerned also* at all acts of violence in Burundi and at the continued incitement to ethnic hatred and violence by radio stations and the growth of calls for exclusion and genocide,

"*Deeply disturbed* that the persistence of the conflict has had a negative impact on the humanitarian situation and on the capacity of the international community to continue to assist the people of Burundi,

"*Supporting* the work of the Commission of Inquiry established by resolution 1012 (1995),

"*Taking note* of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/8), in which he reports that the Commission of Inquiry believes the United Nations security personnel currently provided for its protection are inadequate,

"*Reiterating* the urgent need for all concerned in Burundi, including extremists inside and outside the country, to make concerted efforts to defuse the present crisis and to commit themselves to a dialogue aimed at establishing a permanent political settlement and the creation of conditions conducive to national reconciliation,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to assist the people of Burundi to achieve a lasting political solution,

"*Recognizing* the urgent need for preparations aimed at anticipating and preventing the escalation of the present crisis in Burundi,

"*Reaffirming* its support for the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 (S/1995/190, annex), and for the institutions of Government established in line with it,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1996 (S/1996/116);

"2. *Condemns* in the strongest terms all acts of violence perpetrated against civilians, refugees and international humanitarian personnel and the assassination of government officials;

"3. *Demands* that all concerned in Burundi refrain from all acts of violence, incitement to violence and from seeking to destabilize the security situation or depose the Government by force or by other unconstitutional means;

"4. *Calls upon* all concerned in Burundi to engage, as a matter of urgency, in serious negotiations and mutual accommodation within the framework of the National Debate agreed upon by the signatories to the Convention and to increase efforts towards national reconciliation;

"5. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States and others to cooperate in the identification and dismantling of radio stations which incite hatred and acts of violence in Burundi;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested States and organizations, to report to the Council on the possibility of establishing a United Nations radio station in Burundi, including through voluntary contributions, to promote reconciliation and dialogue and to relay constructive information as well as supporting the activities undertaken by other United Nations agencies, particularly in the fields of refugees and returnees;

"7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry, reminds the Government of Burundi of its responsibility to ensure security and protection for members and personnel of the Commission, requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Government of Burundi and the Organization of African Unity Observer Mission in Burundi with a view to ensuring that adequate security is provided for the Commission, and invites Member States to provide adequate voluntary financing to the Commission;

"8. *Expresses strong support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, the Organization of African Unity, the European Union, former Presidents Nyerere and Carter and the other facilitators appointed by the Cairo Conference, and others seeking to facilitate political dialogue in Burundi, and encourages the international community to extend political and financial support to the National Debate;

"9. *Invites* Member States and regional, international and non-governmental organizations to stand ready to provide assistance in support of progress achieved by the parties towards political dialogue, and to cooperate with the Government of Burundi in initiatives for comprehensive rehabilitation in Burundi, including in military and police reform, judicial assistance, development programmes and support at international financial institutions;

"10. *Encourages* the Organization of African Unity to increase the size of its Observer Mission in Burundi, as formally requested by the Government of Burundi, and stresses the need for the military observers to operate without any restrictions on their movement to any part of the country;

"11. *Declares* its commitment and readiness to assist the parties in their implementation of agreements reached through political dialogue;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the Government of Burundi, the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region, Member States concerned, the Organization of African Unity and the European Union, to intensify the preparations for convening a Regional Conference for Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region to address the issues of political and economic stability, as well as peace and security, in the Great Lakes States;

"13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States concerned and the Organization of African Unity, as appropriate, on contingency planning both for the steps that might be taken to support a comprehensive dialogue and for a rapid humanitarian response in the event of widespread violence or a serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Burundi;

"14. *Decides* to keep the situation under constant review and to consider further the Secretary-General's recommendations in the light of the developments in Burundi, and declares its readiness to respond as appropriate, considering all relevant options including those contained in resolution 1040 (1996);

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Burundi, including on his efforts to facilitate a comprehensive political dialogue, to report to the Council in the event of a serious deterioration in the situation, and to submit a full report on the implementation of this resolution by 1 May 1996;

"16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

The representative of Burundi made a further statement.

I. Communication dated 12 April 1996

Letter dated 12 April 1996 (S/1996/313) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1049 (1996), reporting on the deteriorating situation in Burundi.

J. Consideration at the 3659th meeting (25 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3659th meeting, held on 25 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Burundi

"Letter dated 12 April 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/313)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/21):

"The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 12 April 1996 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council on the present situation in Burundi (S/1996/313), in response to the request to the Secretary-General in resolution 1049 (1996) to keep the Council informed on the situation.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the recent degeneration of security conditions and political cooperation in Burundi. The Council condemns all acts of violence. The Council is equally concerned at reported statements calling for the arming of civilians, which could lead to grave consequences. The dramatic increase in violence throughout the country already severely inhibits humanitarian aid and could have a negative effect on the donors' capacity to implement development assistance in support of the search by the people of Burundi for reconciliation and rehabilitation.

"The Council urges the authorities and all parties in Burundi to set aside their differences and demonstrate the necessary cohesion, unity and political will for settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. The Council calls upon all Burundians to renounce the use of violence and to engage in a comprehensive dialogue to ensure a peaceful future for the people of Burundi.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the widespread purchase and use of weapons by Burundians, in particular the laying of landmines.

"The Council looks forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General in the report which it requested by 1 May 1996 on the progress towards commencement of the National Debate and other initiatives for comprehensive political dialogue and national reconciliation. The Council extends its full support for and confidence in the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and those of former President Nyerere and other envoys to facilitate negotiations to resolve the present crisis.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1049 (1996), to expedite consultations with Member States concerned and the Organization of African Unity, as appropriate, on contingency planning both for the steps that might be taken to support a comprehensive dialogue and for a rapid humanitarian response in the event of widespread violence or serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Burundi.

"The Council underlines its commitment to follow events in Burundi closely and resolves to consider further all relevant options for an appropriate response by the international community upon receipt of the impending report of the Secretary-General."

K. Communication dated 8 May 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1996

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1996 (S/1996/335) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1049 (1996), describing aspects of the deteriorating situation in Burundi.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1996/341) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 5 May 1996 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi.

L. Consideration at the 3664th meeting (15 May 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3664th meeting, held on 15 May 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Burundi
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1996/335)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/24):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi, dated 3 May 1996 (S/1996/335) submitted pursuant to resolution 1049 (1996).
>
> "The Council is gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the security situation in Burundi, in particular at reports of a downward spiral of violence which has resulted in further large-scale killings in Buhoro and Kivyuka, and at the increasing flow of refugees from Burundi. The Council is deeply concerned that relief organizations have been prevented from delivering vital humanitarian and development assistance in Burundi, and at the suffering which this imposes on the people of Burundi. It calls on the parties and all concerned to refrain from any action that could aggravate the problem of refugees.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns any use of violence and emphasizes its conviction that a lasting settlement of the situation in Burundi can only be found through peaceful means. The Council calls on the parties to engage in a comprehensive political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Burundi. The Council urges once again the authorities and all parties concerned in Burundi to set aside their differences, renounce the use of force and demonstrate a firm political will for a prompt settlement of the conflict.
>
> "The Council stresses the importance of the commencement of the National Debate provided for in the Convention on Governance, as an appropriate mechanism for a wide-ranging political dialogue in which all parties to the conflict should participate without any preconditions. The Council reaffirms its support for the convening of the Regional Conference on Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region and calls upon all the States concerned to render their cooperation for the convening of the conference.
>
> "The Council reiterates its full support for the ongoing efforts of former President Nyerere to facilitate negotiations and political dialogue to resolve the crisis in Burundi and looks forward to a successful outcome of the upcoming meeting in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, on 22 May 1996. The Council calls upon the parties to make full use of the meeting to achieve progress towards national reconciliation. It also supports the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to that end.
>
> "The Council emphasizes the importance of the continued cooperation of the United Nations with the Organization of African Unity, the European Union and other interested countries and organizations in coordination with former President Nyerere aimed at achieving the objective of a comprehensive political dialogue between the parties in Burundi. In this regard, the Council expresses its support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its observer mission and calls upon all States to contribute generously to the Organization of African Unity Peace Fund in order to enable the Organization to increase the size of the mission and to extend its mandate beyond July 1996.
>
> "The Council welcomes the endorsement by the Secretary-General of the conclusions of the technical mission providing for United Nations radio broadcasts in Burundi and looks forward to being kept informed by him of progress made in the implementation of their recommendations.

"The Council reiterates the importance it attaches to the contingency planning called for in paragraph 13 of resolution 1049 (1996), and notes the consultations which have already taken place. In the light of recent developments, it requests the Secretary-General and Member States concerned to continue to facilitate, as a matter of urgency, contingency planning for a rapid humanitarian response in the event of widespread violence or a serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Burundi. It also encourages the Secretary-General further to pursue planning for steps that might be taken to support a possible political agreement.

"The Council reminds all parties of their responsibilities for restoring peace and stability in Burundi, and recalls its readiness, as set out in resolution 1040 (1996), to consider the adoption of further measures should the parties fail to demonstrate the necessary political will for a peaceful solution to the crisis. The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Chapter 14
The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 November 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 November 1995 (S/1995/975), covering the political, security, economic and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone during the period since his good offices were formally requested by the Government of Sierra Leone in November 1994.

B. Consideration at the 3597th meeting (27 November 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3597th meeting, held on 27 November 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1995/975)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/57):

> "The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's report of 21 November on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1995/975). It is deeply concerned at the conflict in that country, and at the suffering resulting from it, in particular that of the nearly two million internally displaced Sierra Leoneans. It calls for an immediate end to the fighting.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his offer of good offices in Sierra Leone and urges the Revolutionary United Front to take advantage of that offer, thus enabling both parties to enter into negotiations. It thanks the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for his efforts to that end, in close coordination with the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the Economic Community of West African States, and other organizations and neighbouring States supporting the negotiations and the process of democratization in Sierra Leone, and welcomes the Secretary-General's decision that his Special Envoy's mission should continue for the time being.
>
> "The Council stresses the importance it attaches to a coordinated international effort to alleviate the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone. It welcomes the Secretary-General's efforts in this regard and his initiative in preparing, in collaboration with the Government of Sierra Leone, an action plan for the demobilization and reintegration of combatants.
>
> "The Council underlines the need for generous humanitarian assistance in a situation in which nearly half the population of the country have been internally displaced, and calls upon Member States to provide such assistance. The Council commends those humanitarian agencies active in Sierra Leone. The Council deeply deplores attacks on humanitarian convoys and demands that those responsible cease such actions immediately.
>
> "The Council welcomes the programme of transition to democratic constitutional rule set by the Government of Sierra Leone, which is crucial to the restoration of peace and stability in that country. It expresses its strong support for the work of the Interim National Electoral Commission in preparing for the elections to be held on 26 February 1996. It welcomes the assistance being given by the United Nations to the Commission at the request of the Government of Sierra Leone, and calls upon Member States to provide the fullest possible material and financial support to the Commission in order to ensure the success of the elections, with the broadest possible participation.

"The Council urges the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the situation in Sierra Leone."

C. Communication dated 6 February 1996

Letter dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/91) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 24 January 1996 by the Presidency of the European Union.

D. Consideration at the 3632nd meeting (15 February 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3632nd meeting, held on 15 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Sierra Leone"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/7):

"The Security Council welcomes the results of the meeting of the National Consultative Conference on 12 February 1996 that overwhelmingly supported the decision to maintain 26 February 1996 as the date of the elections. The Council also welcomes the renewed promise of the Government of Sierra Leone, through the Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council, to abide by the will of the people expressed through the Conference to hold the elections as scheduled. The Council notes that the Chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission has confirmed that all the necessary technical arrangements are in place for elections to proceed.

"The Council reiterates its belief that the holding of free and fair elections as scheduled is of critical importance to Sierra Leone's transition to democratic constitutional rule. Any delay in the elections or interruption in this process is likely to erode international donor support for Sierra Leone. It is also likely to greatly increase the potential for further instability and violence, with devastating consequences for the people of Sierra Leone.

"The Council cautions all groups and individuals in Sierra Leone not to attempt to disrupt through violence or intimidation the electoral process which the great majority of the people of Sierra Leone support. The Council calls upon the Government to fulfil its undertaking to ensure a safe and free environment for the elections.

"The Council urges all parties to end the violence in Sierra Leone. The Council welcomes the initial contacts between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front and calls upon the Revolutionary United Front to renew its ceasefire and to enter into a full dialogue for peace without any conditions.

"The Council expresses its continued concern about the humanitarian situation and suffering of the people resulting from the conflict in Sierra Leone. The Council calls on Member States to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to address this problem.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General to assist the conduct of the elections, and in particular the establishment of the Joint International Observer Group. It also commends the work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to support the democratic transition and to facilitate peace negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front. The Council appreciates the important role of the Organization of African Unity and others, including States neighbouring Sierra Leone, in attempting to bring peace to that country.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Sierra Leone and to keep the Council informed of all significant developments."

E. Consideration at the 3643rd meeting (19 March 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3643rd meeting, held on 19 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Sierra Leone"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/12):

> "The Security Council welcomes the Parliamentary and Presidential elections held in Sierra Leone on 26 and 27 February 1996 and the second round of Presidential elections held on 15 March. It congratulates the people of Sierra Leone on the courage and determination they have shown in proceeding with the elections despite difficulties and disruptions, and pays tribute to all those involved in the success of the elections, in particular the Interim National Electoral Commission and its Chairman. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to a peaceful transition to civilian rule. It welcomes the commitment by the Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council to hand over authority by 31 March 1996 and calls upon all concerned to cooperate fully with the newly elected President and Parliament.
>
> "The Council notes that the Joint International Observer Group, which monitored the first round of elections, was impressed by the 'overwhelming desire on the part of the people of Sierra Leone to exercise their democratic right in casting a ballot for the parties and candidates of their choice'. They have now done so, and it is incumbent on all concerned to help them to consolidate the gains that have been made. The Council is of the view that the circumstances created by the successful conclusion of the elections in Sierra Leone require redoubled efforts to end the fighting in that country. It commends the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and others, in particular the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, to that end. It reiterates its call to all parties to end the violence. It calls upon the Revolutionary United Front to accept the outcome of the election, maintain the ceasefire and enter into a full dialogue for peace, without any conditions.
>
> "The Council calls upon the international community to provide generous assistance to help in resolving the humanitarian problems caused by the conflict in Sierra Leone, and to assist the Government and people of that country in the task of reconstruction that now faces them.
>
> "The Council requests the Secretary General to continue to monitor the situation in Sierra Leone and to keep the Council informed of significant developments."

Chapter 15
Items related to an Agenda for Peace

A. An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping

1. Reports of the Secretary-General dated 1 and 10 November 1995

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 November 1995 (S/1995/911) on improving preparedness for conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 November (S/1995/943) on standby arrangements for peacekeeping, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council and covering developments since the submission of his report of 30 June 1994 (S/1994/777).

2. Consideration at the 3609th meeting (19 December 1995) and presidential statement

At the 3609th meeting, held on 19 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on standby arrangements for peacekeeping (S/1995/943)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/61):

> "The Security Council has noted with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 10 November 1995 on standby arrangements for peacekeeping operations (S/1995/943). It recalls earlier statements by the President of the Security Council on this subject and strongly supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for the planning, rapid deployment and reinforcement and logistical support of peacekeeping operations.
>
> "The Council encourages Member States not yet doing so to participate in the standby arrangements. It invites them, and those States already participating in the arrangements, to provide information in as detailed a manner as possible on those elements which they are ready to make available to the United Nations. It also invites them to identify components, such as logistic support elements and sea/airlift resources, presently under-represented in the arrangement. In this context the Council welcomes the initiative undertaken by the Secretariat for the creation of a standby Headquarters component within the Mission Planning Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Council also joins with the Secretary-General in suggesting the establishment of partnerships between those troop-contributing countries that need equipment for units that may be provided to the United Nations and those Governments ready to provide such equipment and other support.
>
> "The Council looks forward to further reports from the Secretary-General on the progress of the standby arrangements initiative and undertakes to keep the matter under review."

B. An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping

1. Communications dated 8 and 18 December 1995 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 8 December 1995 (S/1995/1025) from the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a formal meeting of the

Security Council to examine specifically the issue of consultations between the Council and the troop-contributing countries.

Note verbale dated 18 December (S/1995/1043) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

2. Consideration at the 3611th meeting (20 December 1995)

At the 3611th meeting, held on 20 December 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping
>
> > "Letter dated 8 December 1995 from the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1025)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Argentina, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, China, Germany, the Czech Republic, Botswana, Italy and Indonesia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Ukraine, Algeria, Egypt, New Zealand, Spain, Australia and Canada.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, Tunisia, Norway (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Ireland, Austria, Pakistan, Brazil, Luxembourg (on behalf of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Colombia, India, Greece, Turkey, Zimbabwe, the Republic of Korea and Cuba.

The representative of Argentina made a further statement.

The President made a statement.

3. Communication dated 27 March 1996

Letter dated 27 March 1996 (S/1996/224) from the representative of Chile addressed to the President of the Security Council.

4. Consideration at the 3645th meeting (28 March 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3645th meeting, held on 28 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/13):

> "The Security Council has reviewed the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries, which were established by the statement of its President made on behalf of the Council on 4 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/62). The Council has given careful consideration to the views expressed on this question in its debate under the item 'An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping' in its 3611th meeting on 20 December 1995, as well as to the views expressed in debates in the General Assembly.
>
> "The Council has noted the wish expressed in these debates that arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries should be improved. The Council shares this wish. It considers it essential for troop-contributing countries to be heard. It notes that many of the concerns expressed would be met if the arrangements set out in the statement of its President of 4 November 1994 were fully implemented. It is also of the view that those arrangements can be strengthened further as set forth below.
>
> "The Council will therefore follow in future the procedures here set out:

"(a) Meetings will be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat for the purpose of consultations and the exchange of information and views; the meetings will be chaired by the Presidency of the Council supported by a representative of the Secretariat;

"(b) The meetings will be held as soon as practicable and in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in, the mandate of a particular peacekeeping operation;

"(c) When the Council considers establishing a new peacekeeping operation, meetings will, unless it proves to be impracticable, be held with any prospective troop contributors who have already been approached by the Secretariat and who have indicated that they may be willing to contribute to the operation;

"(d) The President of the Council will, in the course of informal consultations of members of the Council, report the views expressed by participants at each meeting with troop-contributing or prospective troop-contributing countries;

"(e) The existing practice of inviting to these meetings Member States which make special contributions to peacekeeping operations other than troops — that is, contributions to trust funds, logistics and equipment — will continue;

"(f) The monthly tentative forecast of work of the Council made available to Member States will include an indication of the expected schedule of such meetings for the month;

"(g) Ad hoc meetings may be convened in the event of unforeseen developments in a particular peacekeeping operation which could require action by the Council;

"(h) These meetings will be in addition to those convened and chaired by the Secretariat for troop contributors to meet with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General or Force Commanders, or to discuss operational matters concerning particular peacekeeping operations, to which members of the Council will also be invited;

"(i) Background information and an agenda will be circulated by the Secretariat to the participants well in advance of each of the various meetings referred to above; members of the Council may also circulate information as appropriate;

"(j) Interpretation services in all the official languages of the Organization will continue to be available; translation of written documents will continue to be available, if possible in advance of the meetings;

"(k) The time and venue of each meeting should, where possible, appear in advance in the *Journal* of the United Nations;

"(l) The Council will append to its annual report to the General Assembly information about these meetings.

"The Council recalls that the arrangements described above are not exhaustive. They do not preclude consultations in a variety of forms, including informal communication between the Council President or its members and troop-contributing countries and, as appropriate, with other countries especially affected, for example, countries from the region concerned.

"The Council will continue to keep arrangements for consultations and the exchange of information and views with troop contributors and prospective contributors under review and stands ready to consider further measures and new mechanisms to enhance further the arrangements in the light of experience." (See also chap. 25, sect. B.)

5. Communications dated 1 and 4 April 1996

Letter dated 1 April 1996 (S/1996/234) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/245) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

C. Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

1. Communications received between 27 September 1995 and 29 February 1996

Letter dated 27 September 1995 (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 January 1996 (S/1996/71) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an aide-mémoire by France concerning United Nations operations in the area of international peace and security.

Letter dated 29 February (S/1996/166) from the representative of Denmark addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a "non-paper" on the establishment of a Multinational United Nations Standby Forces High Readiness Brigade.

Chapter 16
The situation in Somalia

A. Communications received between 21 September 1995 and 15 January 1996 and report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January 1996

Letter dated 21 September 1995 (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 15 January 1996 (S/1996/17) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities from its establishment until 31 December 1995.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January (S/1996/42) submitted in response to the Security Council's request for a written report on recent developments in Somalia and pursuant to the statement by the President of the Council of 6 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/15), covering the developments since his report of 28 March 1995 (S/1995/231).

B. Consideration at the 3620th meeting (24 January 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3620th meeting, held on 24 January 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "The situation in Somalia
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1996/42)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/4):

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia dated 19 January 1996 (S/1996/42) and is deeply concerned about the absence of any credible progress towards national reconciliation. It calls upon all Somali political leaders and parties to return to an inclusive process of consultation and negotiation aimed at national reconciliation leading to the establishment of a broad-based national government.
>
> "The Council welcomes with appreciation the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the European Union and neighbouring States in promoting national dialogue in the search for a solution to the Somali crisis. These efforts demonstrate the commitment of the international community not to abandon the people of Somalia. It reaffirms that the people of Somalia bear ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and restoring peace. In this respect, the Council urges the leaders of Somali factions to reject violence and place the interests of the country and people above their personal differences and political ambitions.
>
> "The Council also welcomes and supports the Secretary-General's intention to maintain the United

Nations Political Office for Somalia. It stresses the importance of its maintaining close cooperation with the regional organizations, monitoring developments in Somalia and continuing contacts with Somali factions. It looks forward to the return of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia to Somalia as soon as circumstances permit.

"The Council expresses deep concern at the continuing conflict. The resulting insecurity, banditry and general lawlessness increase the suffering of the civilian population. The Council condemns the harassment, beatings, abduction and killings of personnel of international humanitarian organizations, and underlines the responsibility of all parties in Somalia for ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian and other international personnel. This atmosphere of insecurity has regrettably forced the United Nations agencies to relocate international personnel thus hindering the smooth delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance.

"The Council commends the valiant efforts of United Nations and international humanitarian agencies and their Somali personnel for the courage and determination to render assistance to the people of Somalia. The Council encourages Member States to continue to provide humanitarian assistance in order to avoid a further deterioration of the current situation.

"The Council considers the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian assistance to be a crucial factor in the overall security and stability of Somalia. In this respect, the closure of Mogadishu main seaport and other transportation facilities severely aggravates the present situation and poses a potential major impediment to future emergency deliveries. The Council calls upon the Somali parties and factions to open those facilities unconditionally.

"The Council reminds all States of their obligation to implement fully the general and complete embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. In this respect it calls on all States to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed about developments in Somalia. The Council remains seized of the matter."

C. Communication dated 15 March 1996

Letter dated 15 March 1996 (S/1996/196) from the representative of Guinea-Bissau addressed to the President of the Security Council.

D. Consideration at the 3641st meeting (15 March 1996)

At the 3641st meeting, held on 15 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Somalia"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 15 March 1996 from the representative of Guinea-Bissau (S/1996/196), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ibrahim Sy, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Italy (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus), the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Chile, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Germany, Egypt, France, Honduras, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Poland, China and Guinea-Bissau, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Botswana.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Tunisia (on behalf of the group of African States), Guinea and Kenya.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Swaziland, Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Jordan (on behalf of the group of Arab States) Zimbabwe and Uganda.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations.

The representative of Rwanda made a statement.

E. Communication dated 11 April 1996

Letter dated 11 April 1996 (S/1996/325) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, containing the Secretary-General's observations following the Council's consideration of the situation in Somalia at its 3641st meeting.

Chapter 17

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995

A. Communications received between 3 October 1995 and 15 January 1996 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 3 October 1995 (S/1995/867) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him and the Council that he had received a letter dated 14 September 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, enclosing a statement submitted by Ethiopia on 11 September 1995 to the extraordinary meeting of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, concerning the terrorist assault on the motorcade of the President of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1995/868) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 3 October 1995 (S/1995/867) had been taken note of by the members of the Council and that they welcomed the efforts of OAU to resolve the issue.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1995/872) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January 1996 (S/1996/10) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting statements issued on 11 September and 19 December 1995 by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and information submitted by the Government of Ethiopia, and requesting, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1996/22) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January (S/1996/25) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 28 December 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Secretary-General of OAU.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1996/30) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

B. Consideration at the 3627th meeting (31 January 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1044 (1996)

At the 3627th meeting, held on 31 January 1996 in response to the request contained in the letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/10), the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995

"Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ethiopia, Pakistan and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/69) submitted by Botswana, Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras and Indonesia.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Ethiopia and the Sudan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Botswana, the Republic of Korea, Germany, Honduras, Chile, China, Poland and Guinea-Bissau.

Decision: *At the 3627th meeting, on 31 January 1996, draft resolution S/1996/69 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1044 (1996).*

Resolution 1044 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Deeply disturbed* by the worldwide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,

"*Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (S/23500) when the Council met at the level of Heads of State and Government, in which the members of the Council expressed their deep concern over acts of international terrorism and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts,

"*Recalling also* the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973,

"*Stressing* the imperative need to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to make and adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism that affect the international community as a whole,

"*Convinced* that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved, is an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Gravely alarmed* at the terrorist assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995, and convinced that those responsible for that act must be brought to justice,

"*Taking note* that the Third Extraordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, of 11 September 1995, considered that attack as aimed, not only at the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and not only at the sovereignty, integrity and stability of Ethiopia, but also at Africa as a whole,

"*Taking note also* of the statements of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism of 11 September 1995 and of 19 December 1995 and supporting the implementation of the requests contained therein,

"*Regretting* the fact that the Government of the Sudan has not yet complied with the requests of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity set out in those statements,

"*Noting* the letter from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia of 9 January 1996 (S/1996/10) to the President of the Security Council,

"*Noting also* the letters from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan of 11 January 1996 (S/1996/22) and 12 January 1996 (S/1996/25) to the President of the Council,

"1. *Condemns* the terrorist assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995;

"2. *Strongly deplores* the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and integrity of Ethiopia and the attempt to disturb the peace and security of Ethiopia and the region as a whole;

"3. *Commends* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia to resolve this issue through bilateral and regional arrangements;

"4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to comply with the requests of the Organization of African Unity without further delay to:

"(a) Undertake immediate action to extradite to Ethiopia for prosecution the three suspects sheltering in the Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt on the basis of the 1964 Extradition Treaty between Ethiopia and the Sudan;

"(b) Desist from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuaries to terrorist elements, and act in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;

"5. *Urges* the international community to encourage the Government of the Sudan to respond fully and effectively to the requests of the Organization of African Unity;

"6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity aimed at the implementation of the relevant provisions of the statements of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism of 11 September 1995 and of 19 December 1995, and supports the Organization in its continued efforts to implement its decisions;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the Organization of African Unity to seek the cooperation of the Government of the Sudan in the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Council within 60 days;

"8. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Italy, France, Egypt and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

C. Communications received between 6 February and 24 April 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/92) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council pursuant to Council resolution 1044 (1996), informing him of his decision to send a Special Envoy to Addis Ababa and Khartoum to conduct consultations and gather information.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1996/93) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/92) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed and supported the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1996/106) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1996/138) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 14 February 1996 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 March (S/1996/179) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1044 (1996), concerning the mission of his Special Envoy.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/197) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a report on the actions taken by the Sudanese authorities in response to Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) and the resolutions of OAU in this regard.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1996/201) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a commentary by the Sudan on the report of the Secretary-General (S/1996/179).

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/226) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 27 March 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Secretary-General of OAU.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/246) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 2 April 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1996/254) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/264) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 3 April 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/275) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 April 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1996/294) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 2 April 1996 by the President of the Central African Republic.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1996/288) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement (undated) by the Government of Uganda on the report of the Secretary-General (S/1996/179).

Letter dated 22 April (S/1996/311) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 April (S/1996/317) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting transcripts of interviews with the three suspects, and the wife of one of the suspects, in Ethiopian custody in connection with the assassination attempt against the President of Egypt.

D. Consideration at the 3660th meeting (26 April 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1054 (1996)

At the 3660th meeting, held on 26 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) (S/1996/179)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/293) submitted by Botswana, Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Honduras, and made an oral correction to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Italy, Indonesia, Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Korea, Germany and China.

Decision: *At the 3660th meeting, on 26 April 1996, draft resolution S/1996/293 received 13 votes in favour (Botswana, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Poland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 2 abstentions (China, Russian Federation) and was adopted as resolution 1054 (1996)*

Resolution 1054 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "*Reaffirming* its resolution 1044 (1996) of 31 January 1996,
>
> "*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1996 (S/1996/179) submitted

pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1044 (1996) and the conclusions contained therein,

"*Gravely alarmed* at the terrorist assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995, and convinced that those responsible for that act must be brought to justice,

"*Taking note* that the statements of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of 11 September 1995 and of 19 December 1995 (S/1996/10, annexes I and II) considered the attempt on the life of President Mubarak as aimed, not only at the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and not only at the sovereignty, integrity and stability of Ethiopia, but also at Africa as a whole,

"*Regretting* the fact that the Government of the Sudan has not yet complied with the requests of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity set out in those statements,

"*Taking note* of the continued effort of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to ensure the Sudan's compliance with the requests of the Central Organ of the Organization,

"*Taking note also*, with regret, that the Government of the Sudan has not responded adequately to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity,

"*Deeply alarmed* that the Government of the Sudan has failed to comply with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996),

"*Reaffirming* that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"*Determining* that the non-compliance by the Government of the Sudan with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

"*Determined* to eliminate international terrorism and to ensure effective implementation of resolution 1044 (1996) and to that end acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Demands* that the Government of the Sudan comply without further delay with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) by:

"(a) Taking immediate action to ensure extradition to Ethiopia for prosecution of the three suspects sheltered in the Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt of 26 June 1995 on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa;

"(b) Desisting from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuary to terrorist elements; and henceforth acting in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;

"2. *Decides* that the provisions set out in paragraph 3 below shall come into force at 00.01 Eastern Standard Time on 10 May 1996, and shall remain in force until the Council determines that the Government of the Sudan has complied with paragraph 1 above;

"3. *Decides* that all States shall:

"(a) Significantly reduce the number and the level of the staff at Sudanese diplomatic missions and consular posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remain;

"(b) Take steps to restrict the entry into or transit through their territory of members of the Government of the Sudan, officials of that Government and members of the Sudanese armed forces;

"4. *Calls upon* all international and regional organizations not to convene any conference in the Sudan;

"5. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations and the United Nations specialized agencies, to act strictly in conformity with this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the provisions set out in paragraph 3 above;

"6. *Requests* States to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within 60 days from the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken to give effect to the provisions set out in paragraph 3 above;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 60 days of the date specified in paragraph 2 above on the implementation of this resolution;

"8. *Decides* to re-examine the matter 60 days after the date specified in paragraph 2 above and to consider, on the basis of the facts established by the Secretary-General, whether the Sudan has complied with the demands in paragraph 1 above and, if not, whether to adopt further measures to ensure its compliance;

"9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, Honduras, Egypt, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Poland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Chile.

E. Communications received between 20 May and 17 June 1996

Letter dated 20 May 1996 (S/1996/359) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the Government of the Sudan.

Note verbale dated 22 May (S/1996/387) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Note verbale dated 22 May (S/1996/388) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 28 May (S/1996/398) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 31 May (S/1996/402) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.[1]

Letter dated 31 May (S/1996/415) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 3 June (S/1996/406) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 6 June (S/1996/419) from the representative of Hungary addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Note verbale dated 7 June (S/1996/428) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Note verbale dated 12 June (S/1996/440) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communication dated 6 June 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 12 June (S/1996/441) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Note verbale dated 14 June (S/1996/450) from the representative of Norway addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Letter dated 17 June (S/1996/437) from the representative of the Czech Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

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[1] Reply to a note by the Secretary-General dated 15 May 1996 requesting information on measures taken by States to implement the provisions of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1054 (1996).

Chapter 18
The situation in Afghanistan

A. Communications received between 20 June 1995 and 19 January 1996

Letter dated 20 June 1995 (S/1995/499) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 9 June 1995 by a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-fifth session, held at Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1995/767) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1995/791) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date on the events of 6 September 1995 related to the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1995/786) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 10 September 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1995/795) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Identical letters dated 26 September (S/1995/823) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter dated 19 September 1995 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan.

Letter dated 3 October (S/1995/841) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 30 September 1995 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 12 October (S/1995/866) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1995/891) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1995/950) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 November 1995 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1995/961) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1995/1004) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1995/1014) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 January 1996 (S/1996/44) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan on Afghan-Pakistani relations.

B. Consideration at the 3631st meeting (15 February 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3631st meeting, held on 15 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Afghanistan"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Afghanistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/6):

> "The Security Council deeply deplores the continuation of armed hostilities in Afghanistan, which have brought death and destruction to the people and property of the country and threaten the peace and security of the region.
>
> "The Council is particularly concerned about the recent intensification of shelling and air attacks in and around the capital city of Kabul and the blockade of the city, which has prevented the delivery of foodstuffs, fuel and other humanitarian items to its population.
>
> "The Council calls on the parties involved to end the hostilities forthwith and not to obstruct the delivery of humanitarian aid and other needed supplies to the innocent civilians of the city. In this regard, the Council commends the efforts of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan, which are working under the most trying circumstances, and the airlift of food supplies from Peshawar to Kabul, and urges the international community to continue its support of those life-saving efforts.
>
> "The Council is deeply concerned that the continued conflict in Afghanistan provides fertile ground for terrorism, arms transfers and drug trafficking, which destabilize the whole region and beyond. It calls on the leaders of the Afghan parties to put aside their differences and to halt such activities.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict through the establishment of a fully representative, broad-based, authoritative council acceptable to all Afghans. It calls upon all Afghans to cooperate fully with the Special Mission as it works towards this goal.
>
> "The Council calls on all States in a position to do so to take steps to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan, in particular by urging the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Mission. It also calls on all States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to prevent the flow to the Afghan parties of weapons and other supplies that can fuel the fighting.
>
> "The Council urges the captors of the members of the crew of the Russian aircraft in Kandahar to release them immediately and without any preconditions.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan. It reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their efforts to return peace and normalcy to their country, and it encourages all States, as well as the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and others, to support the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to the same end.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the situation in Afghanistan."

C. Communications dated 1 March and 8 April 1996

Identical letters dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/151) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1996/252) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

D. Consideration at the 3648th and 3650th meetings (9 April 1996)

At the 3648th meeting, held on 9 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Afghanistan"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 8 April 1996 from the representative of Guinea (S/1996/252), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of OIC to the United Nations.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of China, Indonesia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Botswana.

At the 3650th meeting, also held on 9 April 1996, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council heard statements by the representatives of Poland, Egypt, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Honduras, France, Italy and Germany, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Chile.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Pakistan and Argentina.

In accordance with the decision taken at the 3648th meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of OIC to the United Nations.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Malaysia and India.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan made a further statement.

Chapter 19
Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996

A. Communications dated 26 February 1996 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 26 February 1996 (S/1996/130) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by the shooting down of two civil aircraft by Cuban forces.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1996/137 and Corr.1) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting notes dated 25 and 26 February 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba and a chronology of violations of Cuban airspace, 1994-1996.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1996/145) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

B. Consideration at the 3634th and 3635th meetings (27 February 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3634th meeting, held on 27 February 1996 in response to the request contained in the letter dated 26 February 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/130), the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996
>
> > "Letter dated 26 February 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/130)"

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Cuba, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the representative of Cuba.

The President made a statement in her capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

At the 3635th meeting, also held on 27 February 1996, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/9):

> "The Security Council strongly deplores the shooting down by the Cuban air force of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996, which apparently has resulted in the death of four persons.
>
> "The Council recalls that according to international law, as reflected in Article 3 *bis* of the International Convention on Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944 added by the Montreal Protocol of 10 May 1984, States must refrain from the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight and must not endanger the lives of persons on board and the safety of aircraft. States are obliged to respect international law and human rights norms in all circumstances.
>
> "The Council requests that the International Civil Aviation Organization investigate this incident in its entirety and calls on the Governments concerned to cooperate fully with this investigation. The Council requests that the International Civil Aviation Organization report its findings to the Council as soon as possible. The Council will consider that report and any further information presented to it without delay."

C. Communications received between 27 February and 22 May 1996

Letter dated 27 February 1996 (S/1996/141) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1996/144) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1996/153) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1996/152) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1996/154) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1996/198) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 6 March 1996 by the President of the National Assembly of Cuba to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/370) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of his statement dated 21 May 1996 concerning the revocation of the pilot's licence of the head of the organization Brothers to the Rescue.

Chapter 20
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

A. Communications received between 16 June 1995 and 17 March 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 1995 (S/1995/493) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 20 June (S/1995/494), transmitting the ninth report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on the activities of the Special Commission.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-fifth session, held at Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1995/507) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had endorsed the decision conveyed in his letter of 1 June 1995 (S/1995/495).

Letter dated 26 June (S/1995/519) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1995/520) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1995/549) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/546) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1995/592) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1995/593) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 21 July (S/1995/604), transmitting a follow-up to the seventh report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the implementation of the Agency's plan for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/615) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 July 1995 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/634) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1995/665) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/699) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1995/706) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1995/719) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1995/744) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 28 August (S/1995/747) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 30 August (S/1995/752) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-

General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters of the same date, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1995/765) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1995/766) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1995/785) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 September (S/1995/803) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 27 September 1995 by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs after a meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/830) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 October (S/1995/836) on the activities of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) during the period from 1 April to 30 September 1995.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1995/846) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 6 October (S/1995/844), transmitting the eighth report of the Director General of IAEA on the implementation of the Agency's plan for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 6 October (S/1995/847) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had concurred with the recommendation contained in his report (S/1995/836) that UNIKOM be maintained, and that they had decided to review the question once again by 6 April 1996.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/854) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1995/855) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 October (S/1995/864), transmitting the eighth report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on the implementation of the Commission's plan for the ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of that resolution.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1995/871) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1995/885) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo of Italy as the Force Commander of UNIKOM.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1995/888) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1995/886) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 23 October 1995 (S/1995/885) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1995/893) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1995/903) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the eighteenth regular session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 October 1995.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1995/941) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1995/942) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the

Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1995/965) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1995/974) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 November (S/1995/992) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation in Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 27 November (S/1995/993) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 1 December (S/1995/1003), transmitting the report on the twenty-eighth IAEA on-site inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 7 December (S/1995/1017) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report prepared by the Committee, the Special Commission and the Director General of IAEA, containing the provisions for the mechanism for export/import monitoring under paragraph 7 of Council resolution 715 (1991).

Letter dated 12 December (S/1995/1036) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 17 December (S/1995/1038), transmitting the tenth report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on the activities of the Special Commission.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 December (S/1995/1040), transmitting the text of a letter dated 14 December 1995 from the Director General of IAEA addressed to the Secretary-General, providing a progress report on the implementation of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 26 December (S/1995/1061) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 December (S/1995/1062) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1995/1063) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January 1996 (S/1996/12) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January (S/1996/41) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the nineteenth regular session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 11 to 13 December 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 10 January (S/1996/14), transmitting the report on the twenty-ninth IAEA on-site inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 12 January (S/1996/26) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1996/33) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 January (S/1996/46) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 January (S/1996/63) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1996/59) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 January (S/1996/64) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 February (S/1996/108) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the outcome of the fifth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, held at Geneva on 5 February 1996.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1996/97) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/117) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 February (S/1996/120) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1996/124) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 February (S/1996/127) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 5 March (S/1996/167) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1996/182) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1996/183) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 17 March (S/1996/204) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

B. Consideration at the 3642nd meeting (19 March 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3642nd meeting, held on 19 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/11):

> "The Security Council has noted with growing concern that the incident described in the letter of 9 March 1996 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/182) and the further incident on 11 March 1996 in which an inspection team was again not allowed immediate and unconditional access to a site designated by the Commission under its resolution 687 (1991) were followed by further such incidents on 14 and 15 March 1996. In all of these cases access was subsequently granted only after unacceptable delays.
>
> "The Council reiterates its full support for the Special Commission in the conduct of its inspections and the other tasks entrusted to it by the Council.
>
> "The Council notes the letter of 17 March 1996 to its President from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq (S/1996/204). It recalls that, under paragraph 9 (b) (i) of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), Iraq is required to permit 'immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the Special Commission itself'. By its resolution 707 (1991), the Council also expressly demanded that Iraq 'allow the Special Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect'. The obligation was furthermore confirmed in the Commission's plan for ongoing monitoring and verification which was approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991); in this context the Council recalls the notes from the Secretary-General of 21 July 1993 (S/26127) and 1 December 1993 (S/26825).
>
> "The Council considers that Iraq's delays in permitting the inspection team recently in Iraq access to the sites concerned constitute clear violations by Iraq of the provisions of resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Council demands that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to all sites designated by the

Commission for inspection in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council."

C. Communications dated 19 and 25 March 1996

Letter dated 19 March 1996 (S/1996/206) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1996/207) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1996/218) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

D. Consideration at the 3644th meeting (27 March 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1051 (1996)

At the 3644th meeting, held on 27 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Implementation of resolution 715 (1991)

"Letter dated 7 December 1995 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1017)"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/221) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Germany, Egypt and Indonesia.

Decision: *At the 3644th meeting, on 27 March 1996, draft resolution S/1996/221 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1051 (1996).*

Resolution 1051 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 687 (1991) of 8 April 1991, and in particular section C thereof, its resolution 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and its resolution 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 and the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved thereunder,

"*Recalling* the request in paragraph 7 of its resolution 715 (1991) to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990), the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to develop in cooperation a mechanism for monitoring any future sales or supplies by other countries to Iraq of items relevant to the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions, including resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder,

"*Having considered* the letter of 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1017) to the President of the Council from the Chairman of the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990), annex I of which contains the provisions for the mechanism for export/import monitoring called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 715 (1991),

"*Recognizing* that the export/import monitoring mechanism is an integral part of ongoing monitoring and verification by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"*Recognizing* that the export/import mechanism is not a regime for international licensing, but rather for the timely provision of information by States in which companies are located which are contemplating sales or supplies to Iraq of items covered by the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification and will not impede Iraq's legitimate right to import or export, for non-proscribed purposes, items and technology necessary for the promotion of its economic and social development,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Approves*, pursuant to the relevant provisions of its resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991), the provisions for the monitoring mechanism contained in annex I of the aforementioned letter of 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1017), subject to the terms of this resolution;

"2. *Approves also* the general principles to be followed in implementing the monitoring mechanism contained in the letter of 17 July 1995 from the Chairman of the Special Commission to the Chairman of the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) which is contained in annex II of the aforementioned letter of 7 December 1995 (S/1995/1017);

"3. *Affirms* that the mechanism approved by this resolution is without prejudice to and shall not impair the operation of existing or future non-proliferation agreements or regimes on the international or regional level including arrangements referred to in resolution 687 (1991), nor shall such agreements or regimes impair the operation of the mechanism;

"4. *Confirms*, until the Council decides otherwise under its relevant resolutions, that requests by other States for sales to Iraq or requests by Iraq for import of any item or technology to which the mechanism applies shall continue to be addressed to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) for decision by that Committee in accordance with paragraph 4 of the mechanism;

"5. *Decides*, subject to paragraphs 4 and 7 of this resolution, that all States shall:

"(a) Transmit to the joint unit constituted by the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency under paragraph 16 of the mechanism the notifications, with the data from potential exporters, and all other relevant information when available to the States, as requested in the mechanism on the intended sale or supply from their territories of any items or technologies which are subject to such notification in accordance with paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 24, 25, 27 and 28 of the mechanism;

"(b) Report to the joint unit, in accordance with paragraphs 13, 24, 25, 27 and 28 of the mechanism, any information they may have at their disposal or may receive from suppliers in their territories of attempts to circumvent the mechanism or to supply Iraq with items prohibited to Iraq under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by resolution 715 (1991), or where the procedures for special exceptions laid down in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the mechanism have not been followed by Iraq;

"6. *Decides* that the notifications required under paragraph 5 above shall be provided to the joint unit by Iraq, in respect of all items and technologies referred to in paragraph 12 of the mechanism, as from the date agreed upon between the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Iraq, and in any event not later than sixty days after the adoption of this resolution;

"7. *Decides* that the notifications required under paragraph 5 above shall be provided to the joint unit by all other States as from the date the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, after their consultations with the members of the Council and other interested States, report to the Council indicating that they are satisfied with the preparedness of States for the effective implementation of the mechanism;

"8. *Decides* that the information provided through the mechanism shall be treated as confidential and restricted to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to the extent that this is consistent with their respective responsibilities under resolution 715 (1991), other relevant resolutions and the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under resolution 715 (1991);

"9. *Affirms*, if experience over time demonstrates the need or new technologies so require, that the Council would be prepared to review the mechanism in order to determine whether any changes are required and that the annexes to the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under resolution 715 (1991), which identify the items and technologies to be notified under the mechanism, may be amended in accordance with the plans, after appropriate consultations with interested States and, as laid down in the plans, after notification to the Council;

"10. *Decides also* that the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) and the Special Commission shall carry out the functions assigned to them under the mechanism, until the Council decides otherwise;

"11. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, the functions assigned to him under the mechanism;

"12. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to cooperate fully with the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990), the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the fulfilment of their tasks in connection with the mechanism, including supplying such information as may be sought by them in implementation of the mechanism;

"13. *Calls upon* all States to adopt as soon as possible such measures as may be necessary under their national procedures to implement the mechanism;

"14. *Decides* that all States shall, not later than 45 days after the adoption of this resolution, be provided by the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency with information necessary to make preparatory arrangements at the national level prior to the implementation of the provisions of the mechanism;

"15. *Demands* that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the mechanism approved by this resolution and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the carrying out of their tasks under this resolution and the mechanism by such means as they may determine in accordance with their mandates from the Council;

"16. *Decides* to consolidate the periodic requirements for progress reports under its resolutions 699 (1991), 715 (1991) and this resolution and to request the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit such consolidated progress reports every six months to the Council, commencing on 11 April 1996;

"17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation.

E. Communications received between 28 March and 10 June 1996 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 March 1996 (S/1996/229) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1996/230) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 April (S/1996/225) on the activities of UNIKOM during the period from 1 October 1995 to 31 March 1996.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1996/305) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council after its fifty-eighth session, held at Riyadh on 16 and 17 March 1996.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/247) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had concurred with the recommendation contained in his report (S/1996/225) that UNIKOM be maintained.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1996/249) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1996/256) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1996/268) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 April (S/1996/258), transmitting the first report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1051 (1996).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 April (S/1996/261), transmitting the first consolidated report of the Director General of IAEA submitted under paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 1051 (1996).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 18 April (S/1996/303), transmitting the compendium of terms relating to items described in the annexes to the plans of the Special Commission and IAEA for ongoing monitoring and verification (S/1995/208 and S/1995/215), which constitutes an integral part of the mechanism for export/import monitoring for Iraq (S/1995/1017) called for under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and adopted by the Council by its resolution 1051 (1996).

Letter dated 19 April (S/1996/307) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 18 April 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1996/316) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 April (S/1996/318) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1996/349) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 9 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1996/350) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1996/355) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1996/356) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the texts of a memorandum of understanding concluded on the same date between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and of a letter of the same date from the head of the delegation of Iraq to the Legal Counsel.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1996/361) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/367) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1996/365) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council welcomed the conclusion of the memorandum of understanding transmitted by his letter of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/356).

Letter dated 25 May (S/1996/395) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1996/397) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1996/410) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1996/462) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the twentieth regular session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva on 28 and 29 May 1996.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1996/423) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1996/424) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

F. Consideration at the 3672nd meeting (12 June 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1060 (1996)

At the 3672nd meeting, held on 12 June 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/426) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and made oral revisions to the text of the draft resolution in its provisional form.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Italy, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, the Republic of Korea and Chile.

Decision: *At the 3672nd meeting, on 12 June 1996, draft resolution S/1996/426, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1060 (1996).*

Resolution 1060 (1996) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991,
>
> "*Recalling also* the letter from the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission to the President of the Security Council of 9 March 1996 (S/1996/182), the letter from the President of the Security Council to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of 12 March 1996 (S/1996/183), the statement made at its 3642nd meeting on 19 March 1996 by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1996/11), and the report of the Executive

Chairman of the Special Commission of 11 April 1996 (S/1996/258, annex),

"*Reiterating* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

"*Recalling* in this context the notes from the Secretary-General of 21 July 1993 (S/26127) and 1 December 1993 (S/26825),

"*Noting* the progress made in the work of the Special Commission towards the elimination of Iraq's programmes of weapons of mass destruction, and outstanding problems, reported by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission,

"*Noting with concern* the incidents on 11 and 12 June 1996, reported to members of the Council by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,

"*Emphasizing the importance* the Council attaches to full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect,

"*Emphasizing* the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any such site,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Deplores* the refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991);

"2. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions; and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect;

"3. *Expresses its full support* to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

"4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France and Botswana, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Egypt.

G. Communication dated 13 June 1996

Letter dated 13 June 1996 (S/1996/438) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

H. Consideration at the 3674th meeting (14 June 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3674th meeting, held on 14 June 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/28):

> "The Security Council condemns the failure of Iraq to comply with its resolution 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996 by refusing access to sites designated by the Special Commission on 13 June 1996. Coming after the denial of access on 11 and 12 June 1996, this new dimension of non-compliance marks a serious step backwards in Iraq's cooperation with the Special Commission. The Council considers that these events constitute a clear and flagrant violation of its resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991).
>
> "The Council reiterates its full support for the Special Commission in the conduct of its inspections and the other tasks entrusted to it by the Council. The Council rejects attempts by Iraq to impose conditions on the conduct of inspections by the Special Commission.
>
> "The Council demands once again that Iraq comply with the relevant resolutions of the Council and, in particular, allow the inspection teams of the Special Commission immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect.
>
> "The Council requests the Chairman of the Special Commission to visit Baghdad as soon as possible with a view to securing immediate,

unconditional and unrestricted access to all sites which the Special Commission wishes to inspect, and to engage in a forward-looking dialogue on other issues under the Commission's mandate. It further requests the Chairman to report immediately afterwards on the results of his visit and on the impact of Iraqi policies on the mandate and work of the Special Commission."

I. Communication dated 15 June 1996

Letter dated 15 June 1996 from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the findings of an inquiry into the incident that occurred on 14 June 1996 involving the Iraqi military and the Special Commission aerial inspection team.

Chapter 21

Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)

A. Consideration at the 3651st meeting (12 April 1996) and presidential statement

At the 3651st meeting, held on 12 April 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)"

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1996/17):

> "The Security Council notes with deep satisfaction the signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba) on 11 April 1996 at Cairo, and notes further the adoption of the Cairo Declaration on that occasion.
>
> "This historic event marks a successful formalization of the commitment undertaken 32 years ago when the leaders of Africa adopted in July 1964 at Cairo the pioneering resolution of the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which declared Africa a denuclearized zone.
>
> "The Council considers that the signing of the Treaty by more than 40 African countries, as well as the signing of the relevant protocols to the Treaty by the majority of the nuclear-weapons States, constitute important steps towards the effective and early implementation of the Treaty. To that end it emphasizes the importance of early ratification of the Treaty with a view to securing its rapid entry into force.
>
> "The Council, reaffirming the statement made by its President on behalf of members of the Council at the meeting held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992 (S/23500) that the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security, considers that the signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty constitutes an important contribution by the African countries to the maintenance of international peace and security.
>
> "The Council seizes this occasion to encourage such regional efforts, and stands ready to support efforts on the international and regional level aimed at achieving the universality of the nuclear non-proliferation regime."

B. Communications dated 12 April 1996

Letter dated 12 April 1996 (S/1996/276) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted on the occasion of the signature on 11 April 1996 at Cairo of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba).

Letter dated 12 April (S/1996/290) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 22
International Court of Justice

A. Elections of members of the International Court of Justice

In a memorandum dated 1 June 1995 (S/1995/448), the Secretary-General had described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice in order to fill the vacancy that had occurred in the Court as a result of the death, on 24 February 1995, of Judge Roberto Ago (Italy). The memorandum also described the actual composition of the Court and the election procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

In notes dated 1 and 16 June 1995 (S/1995/449 and S/1995/490 and Add.1), the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, had submitted the names of the candidates nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy in the Court. In a note dated 1 June 1995 (S/1995/450), the Secretary-General had circulated the curricula vitae of the candidates.

At the 3546th meeting, on 21 June 1995, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, the names of two delegations, Oman and the Russian Federation, to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates nominated in documents S/1995/449 and S/1995/490 and Add.1.

As no candidate received the absolute majority on the first ballot, the Security Council proceeded to a second, third and fourth ballot, in accordance with rule 61 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

On the fourth ballot, Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy) received the required absolute majority of votes in the Security Council.

The President of the Council communicated by a letter to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of the letter from the Acting President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo had obtained an absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997.

In a memorandum dated 29 June (S/1995/527), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice in order to fill the vacancy that had occurred in the Court as a result of the resignation of Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). The memorandum also described the actual composition of the Court and the election procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In notes dated 29 June and 10 July (S/1995/528 and S/1995/556 and Add.1), the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, submitted the name of the candidate nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and received by 21 June 1995. In a note of the same date (S/1995/529), the Secretary-General circulated the curriculum vitae of the candidate.

At the 3552nd meeting, on 12 July 1995, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, the names of two delegations (Rwanda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidate nominated in documents S/1995/528 and S/1995/556 and Add.1.

On the first ballot, Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) received the required absolute majority of votes in the Security Council.

The President of the Council communicated by a letter to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of the letter from the Acting President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Ms. Rosalyn Higgins had obtained an absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000.

B. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice and the adoption of resolution 1018 (1995)

In a note dated 1 November 1995 (S/1995/914), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy had occurred in the Court as a result of the death, on 24 October 1995, of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela), which would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1995/928) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3590th meeting, on 7 November 1995, draft resolution S/1995/928 was adopted without a vote as resolution 1018 (1995).*

Resolution 1018 (1995) reads as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Noting with regret* the death of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley on 24 October 1995,
>
> "*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,
>
> "*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,
>
> "*Decides* that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 28 February 1996 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session."

C. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

In a memorandum dated 24 January 1996 (S/1996/51), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court in order to fill the vacancy that had occurred in the International Court of Justice as a result of the death, on 24 October 1995, of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela). The memorandum also described the actual composition of the Court and the elections procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

In notes dated 5 and 26 February (S/1996/52 and Add.1 and S/1996/133), the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, submitted the list of the candidates nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy in the Court caused by the death of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela). In a note dated 5 February (S/1996/53), the Secretary-General circulated the curricula vitae of the candidates.

At the 3636th meeting, on 28 February 1996, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, the names of two delegations, Germany and Guinea-Bissau, to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates nominated in documents S/1996/52 and Add.1 and S/1996/133.

On the first ballot, Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) received the required absolute majority of votes in the Security Council.

The President of the Council communicated by a letter addressed to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session, pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of the letter from the President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren had obtained an absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000.

Chapter 23
Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

A. Consideration at the 3583rd meeting (26 September 1995) and statement by the President of the Security Council

At its 3583rd meeting, held on 26 September 1995 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations"

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, the Deputy Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, the Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Botswana, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, the representatives of Rwanda and Oman, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1995/48):

> "The Security Council has met on 26 September 1995, at the level of Foreign Ministers, to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations and to exchange views on the challenges which the Security Council faces.
>
> "Since its establishment the Security Council has played a crucial role in the maintenance of international peace and security on which development and cooperation among nations are based. The past few years in particular have been ones of momentous change, bringing fresh hope and new challenges. Operations mandated by the Council have assisted in the restoration of peace and stability to countries long-plagued by war. Although such operations have largely been successful, there are areas where success has not been achieved. The Council must continue to spare no effort in working for the maintenance of international peace and security, and build upon its experience of past and existing operations.
>
> "The Security Council recognizes that the challenges facing the international community demand a resolute response, based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The members of the Security Council consider that the United Nations must be strengthened and revitalized to help meet these challenges. They take note of the conclusions of the Working Group of the General Assembly on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and other Matters Related to the Security Council, *inter alia*, that the Council should be expanded, and that its working methods should continue to be reviewed, in a way that further strengthens its capacity and effectiveness, enhances its representative character and improves its working efficiency and transparency; and that important differences on key issues continue to exist. The Council also believes that effective use should be made of instruments for preventive action, and the Organization's capacity to conduct effective peace-keeping operations should continue to be improved. The Council will continue to attach utmost importance to the safety and security of all who serve under the United Nations flag in the field.
>
> "The members of the Security Council reaffirm their commitment to the collective security system of the Charter. On the solemn occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, the Council, along with other United Nations bodies, commemorates what has been achieved so far, but also commits itself once again to the maintenance of international peace and security for which it has primary responsibility, and to working to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

Chapter 24
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

At the 3593rd meeting, held in public on 13 November 1995 in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council (S/1995/948).

Chapter 25
Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Documentation of the Security Council and related matters

In a note dated 24 January 1996, the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "As part of the efforts to improve the documentation of the Security Council, the members of the Council have again reviewed the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/1996/15). The Council has decided to remove the following matters from the list: items Nos. 3, 4, 57 and 125.
>
> "The members of the Council will continue to review from time to time the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.
>
> "The above decision has been taken after extensive consideration and appropriate consultation by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.
>
> "Neither the removal of a matter from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized nor its retention carries any implication for the substance of the matter. The Council may at any time decide to include any matter in the agenda of a meeting of the Council, whether or not it is included in the list."

In a note dated 24 January 1996, the President of the Security Council stated that all members of the Council had indicated their agreement with the following proposals:

> "The Chairman of each Committee should give an oral briefing to interested Members of the United Nations after each meeting, in the same way as the President of the Security Council now gives oral briefings following informal consultations of Council members;
>
> "The Chairman of each Committee should be asked to bring to the attention of its members and of the Members of the United Nations the improvements in procedures of the Committees which were agreed to by the members of the Council on 29 March and 31 May 1995 (see S/1995/234 and S/1995/438)."

B. Security Council working methods and procedures

By a letter dated 9 November 1995 (S/1995/957) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General reported that the backlog in the processing of applications submitted to the Sanctions Committees had been eliminated as a result of an increase in staff and that, in addition, he had initiated a process of streamlining the working practices of the secretariat of the Sanctions Committees.

By a letter dated 16 November (S/1995/958) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, the President stated that the letter dated 9 November 1995 (S/1995/957) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the information contained therein.

In order to bring about transparency and increased consultation in matters relating to peacekeeping operations, the Council decided at its 3645th meeting, held on 28 March 1996, to strengthen further a number of measures on consultations and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries (S/PRST/1996/13). (See chap. 15, sect. B.4.)

Chapter 26
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

Appointment of the Prosecutor

A. Consideration at the 3637th meeting (29 February 1996) and the adoption of resolution 1047 (1996)

At the 3637th meeting, held on 29 February 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia
>
> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States
>
> "Appointment of the Prosecutor"

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1996/139) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which she put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3637th meeting, on 29 February 1996, draft resolution S/1996/139 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1047 (1996).*

Resolution 1047 (1996) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 936 (1994) of 8 July 1994 and 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

"*Noting with regret* the resignation of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone taking effect 1 October 1996,

"*Having regard* to Article 16(4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704) and Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (S/RES/955 (1994), annex),

"*Having considered* the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Louise Arbour for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

"*Appoints* Mrs. Louise Arbour as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda with effect from the date on which Mr. Goldstone's resignation takes effect."

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 27
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review. It held a total of 27 meetings and remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47.

Part IV
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed in the Council during the period covered

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Chapter 28
Communication from Canada

Letter dated 19 June 1995 (S/1995/501) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the G-7 Summit held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 15 to 17 June 1995.

Chapter 29
Communications concerning the situation between Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 20 June 1995 (S/1995/497) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1995/508) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/550) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1995/557) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1995/565) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/671) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1995/713) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/753) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1995/754) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1995/820) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1995/926) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 4 December (S/1995/1010) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 12 February 1996 (S/1996/98) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1996/111) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 March (S/1996/228) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1996/334) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1996/403) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 30
Communications from Bahrain

Letter dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/504) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued at the fifty-fifth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held in Riyadh on 10 and 11 June 1995.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1995/817) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued at the fifty-sixth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held in Riyadh on 18 and 19 September 1995.

Chapter 31

Communications from Greece and Turkey

Letter dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/505) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1995/526) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1995/568) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1995/603) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1995/667) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 32

Communications concerning relations between Ecuador and Peru

Letter dated 21 June 1995 (S/1995/506) from the representative of Peru addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 July (S/1995/545) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release dated 30 June 1995 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1995/983) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration on confidence-building measures between Ecuador and Peru signed on 8 November 1995 by the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru at the Regional Conference on Confidence and Security-building Measures in the Region, held in Santiago de Chile on the same date.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1995/1041) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release signed in Quito on 14 December 1995 by the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru on the occasion of the re-establishment of the Bilateral Diplomatic Consultative Mechanism between the two countries.

Letter dated 26 January 1996 (S/1996/62) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued in Lima on 18 January 1996 following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Ecuador and Peru, with the participation of high-level representatives of the guarantor countries of the 1942 Protocol of Rio de Janeiro.

Letter dated 20 February (S/1996/122) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Itamaraty Peace Declaration of 17 February 1995.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1996/148) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an agreement signed at a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru at Quito on 22 and 23 February 1996.

Letter dated 11 March (S/1996/181) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a communiqué by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued on 6 March 1996.

Chapter 33

Communications concerning Eritrea and the Sudan

Letter dated 28 June 1995 (S/1995/522) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1995 from the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/542) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1995/569) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 May 1996 (S/1996/358) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 34

Communications from Egypt and the Sudan

Letter dated 29 June 1995 (S/1995/534) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1995/544) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1995/559) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1995/587) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1995/616) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 35

Communications concerning the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction

Letter dated 3 July 1995 (S/1995/553) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made by the Government of the United States of America on 1 July 1995.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1995/599) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, suggesting that the Security Council might consider issuing a statement, supporting the IAEA's efforts on the issue of illicit traffic of nuclear materials.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1995/564) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1995/600) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to his letter of 11 July 1995 (S/1995/599) and expressing the members full support for IAEA and other international bodies for the work they are undertaking in the field of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and noting the initiative of the Russian Federation to host a nuclear safety summit in 1996.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1995/627) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau, a statement of the same date by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Letter dated 31 July (S/1995/636) from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1995/652) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting of ASEAN, held in Brunei Darussalam on 29 and 30 July 1995.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1995/697) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 12 August 1995 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1995/709) from the representative of the United States of America, transmitting the text of a statement made on 11 August 1995 by the President of the United States of America.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1995/782) from the representative of Kazakstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement made on 7 September 1995 by the President of Kazakstan.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1995/787) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting in his capacity as Coordinator for the Rio Group in New York, the text of the Final Declaration of the Ninth Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, held in Quito on 4 and 5 September 1995, and appendices.

Letter dated 27 September (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued after the meeting which the Secretary-General held with their Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 27 September 1995.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 October (S/1995/860), transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 October 1995 that he had received from the Director General of IAEA, forwarding a resolution adopted by the General Conference of IAEA and a report by the Director General, with attachments.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1995/877) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued jointly on the same date by their respective Governments.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1995/969) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Malaysian Parliament on 13 November 1995.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1995/1030) from the representative of Hungary, transmitting the text of the Chairman's summary as well as the decisions of the fifth meeting of the Ministerial Council of OSCE, held in Budapest on 7 and 8 December 1995.

Letter dated 22 March 1996 (S/1996/216) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a statement issued jointly on the same date by their respective Governments.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/372) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration of the Presidency of the European Union, issued on 21 May 1996.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1996/417) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 2 June 1996 by the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1996/435) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 12 June 1995 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1996/444) from the representative of the United States addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on 1 June 1996 by the President of the United States of America.

Chapter 36

Communications from Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Turkey

Letter dated 4 July 1995 (S/1995/540) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1995/566) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1995/605) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 30 May 1996 (S/1996/401) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 May 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Chapter 37

Communications concerning the question of Korea

Letter dated 6 July 1995 (S/1995/541) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 29 June 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1995/551) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 12 February 1996 (S/1996/107) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1996/128) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement dated 22 February 1996 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1996/186) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1996/253) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and annex.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/270) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 10 April 1996 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1996/297) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1996/310) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 12 April 1996.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1996/333) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement by the Presidency of the European Union issued in Rome and Brussels on 29 April 1996.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1996/351 and Corr.1) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitting a report pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) on the activities of the United Nations Command in 1995.

Chapter 38

Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

Letter dated 11 July 1995 (S/1995/558) from the representatives of Finland and the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference to the President of the Security Council, containing the latest progress report on the Minsk process and the efforts undertaken within that framework for the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict.

Letter dated 21 November (S/1995/980) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1995/1000) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1995/1009) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 March 1996 (S/1996/170) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 5 March 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1996/259) from the representatives of Finland and the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting a letter of 9 April 1996, from the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference to the President of the Security Council, containing a progress report on the Minsk process and the efforts undertaken within that framework for the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict.

Letter dated 23 May (S/1996/371) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the text of a declaration on the settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, adopted at a meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Moscow on 17 May 1996.

Chapter 39

Communication from Brunei Darussalam

Letter dated 3 August 1995 (S/1995/652) from the representative of Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting of ASEAN, held in Brunei Darussalam on 29 and 30 July 1995.

Chapter 40

Communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 9 August 1995 (S/1995/680) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of two notes verbales dated 11 January and 27 March 1995 respectively from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, with attachments.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1995/852) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1995/894) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of two notes verbales, dated 3 October 1995, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, with attachments.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1995/1064) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 June 1996 (S/1996/427) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a copy of two notes verbales dated 12 and 17 May 1996 respectively from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, with attachments.

Chapter 41

Communications from Angola

Identical letters dated 30 August 1995 (S/1995/760) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a message dated 23 August 1995 from the Minister for External Relations of Angola.

Chapter 42

Communication from Ecuador

Letter dated 8 September 1995 (S/1995/787) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Coordinator for the Rio Group in New York, the text of the Final Declaration of the Ninth Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, held in Quito on 4 and 5 September 1995, and appendices.

Chapter 43

Communications concerning an incident inside the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 19 September 1995 (S/1995/807) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1995/811) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1995/813) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, containing the text of a decision of the Government of Israel.

Chapter 44

Communication from Egypt

Letter dated 24 September 1995 (S/1995/824) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 45

Communication from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Letter dated 27 September 1995 (S/1995/827) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued after the meeting that the Secretary-General held with their Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 27 September 1995.

Chapter 46

Communications concerning the situation in Cambodia

Letter dated 10 October 1995 (S/1995/869) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to extend the term of his representative in Cambodia for a further six months and that he should be assisted by one military adviser.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1995/870) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 10 October 1995 (S/1995/869) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his decision to extend the term of his representative in Cambodia for a further period of six months.

Letter dated 8 April 1996 (S/1996/266) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, stating that he had decided to extend the mandate of his representative in Cambodia for a further six months and that he should be assisted by one military adviser.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/267) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, stating that his letter of 8 April 1996 (S/1996/266) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed his decision to extend the mandate of his representative in Cambodia for a further period of six months.

Chapter 47

Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Note by the Secretary-General dated 11 October 1995 (S/1995/860) transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 October 1995 that he had received from the Director General of IAEA forwarding a resolution adopted by the General Conference of IAEA and a report by the Director General, with attachments.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 May 1996 (S/1996/338), transmitting the text of a letter dated 2 May 1996 from the Acting Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, forwarding a report on the implementation of the agreement between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards.

Chapter 48

Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question

Letter dated 16 October 1995 (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Identical letters dated 2 April 1996 (S/1996/262) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement adopted by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on 2 April 1996.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1996/309) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement made by the spokesman for the Government of India on 3 April 1996.

Chapter 49
Communication from Morocco

Letter dated 16 October 1995 (S/1995/927) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and reports adopted at the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1995.

Chapter 50
Communication from Indonesia

Letter dated 24 October 1995 (S/1995/900) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the press communiqué of the meeting of heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries members of the Security Council, held in New York on 23 October 1995.

Chapter 51
Communication from Georgia

Letter dated 7 November 1995 (S/1995/934) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of Georgia, dated 5 November 1995.

Chapter 52
Communication from Colombia

Letter dated 9 November (S/1995/1035) from the representative of Colombia, transmitting the text of the documents of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995.

Chapter 53
Communication from the United States of America

Letter dated 17 November 1995 (S/1995/967) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 November 1995 by the Press Secretary of the President of the United States of America.

Chapter 54
Communication from the Republic of Moldova

Letter dated 20 November 1995 (S/1995/971) from the representative of the Republic of Moldova, transmitting the text of a declaration dated 18 November 1995 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

Chapter 55
Communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 21 November (S/1995/982) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1995/1037) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, and annex.

Chapter 56
Communication from Hungary

Letter dated 11 December 1995 (S/1995/1030) from the representative of Hungary, transmitting the text of the Chairman's summary as well as the decisions of the fifth meeting of the Ministerial Council of OSCE, held in Budapest on 7 and 8 December 1995.

Chapter 57
Communications from Eritrea and Yemen

Letter dated 18 December 1995 (S/1995/1039) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement by the Government of Yemen.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1995/1044) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a communiqué by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yemen.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1995/1054) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the President of Eritrea at Asmara on 21 December 1995.

Letter dated 2 January (S/1996/1) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen to the Secretary-General of OAU.

Chapter 58

Communication from Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Letter dated 21 December 1995 (S/1995/1058) from the representatives of Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 10 December 1995 at the conclusion of the State visit by the King and Queen of Cambodia to the Lao People's Democratic Republic from 7 to 10 December 1995.

Chapter 59

Communications from Oman

Letter dated 29 December 1995 (S/1995/1070) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and Muscat declaration adopted at the sixteenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held in Muscat from 4 to 6 December 1995.

Letter dated 4 June 1996 (S/1996/409) from the representative of Oman addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-ninth session, held at Riyadh on 1 and 2 June 1996.

Chapter 60

Communications from Italy

Letter dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/89) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement of the same date by the Presidency of the European Union on the recent bombing in Sri Lanka.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1996/90) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement dated 29 January 1996 by the Presidency of the European Union on the *coup d'état* in the Niger.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1996/372) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration dated 21 May 1996 by the Presidency of the European Union on Ukraine.

Chapter 61

Communication from Bulgaria

Note verbale dated 20 February 1996 (S/1996/126) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement delivered by the Prime Minister of Bulgaria at Sofia on 7 February 1996.

Chapter 62

Communications concerning relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

Letter dated 22 February 1996 (S/1996/125) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 28 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and the text of a statement (undated) by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1996/140) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 February 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 29 February (S/1996/150) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of Cameroon and to the Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, expressing concern on behalf of the members of the Council at recent developments in the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi peninsula.

Letter dated 11 March (S/1996/184) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 March 1996 from the President of Cameroon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1996/287) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 April 1996 from the President of Cameroon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 May (S/1996/330) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 April 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1996/390) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting on the talks that his Special Envoy held in the region concerning the Bakassi peninsula.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1996/391) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to his letter of 24 May 1996 (S/1996/390), and requesting him to continue to keep the Council informed of the measures to monitor the situation.

Chapter 63

Communication from the Russian Federation

Letter dated 26 February 1996 (S/1996/74) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of decisions adopted by the CIS Council of Heads of State in Moscow on 19 January 1996.

Chapter 64

Communication from Ukraine

Letter dated 20 March 1996 (S/1996/208) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on 15 March 1996.

Chapter 65

Communications concerning Ethiopia and the Sudan

Letter dated 12 January (S/1996/29) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1996/30) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 April 1996 (S/1996/255) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 28 March 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/264) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a note dated 3 April 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

Chapter 66

Communication from Guinea

Letter dated 17 April 1996 (S/1996/344) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Conakry from 9 to 12 December 1995.

Chapter 67

Communication from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama

Letter dated 17 May 1996 (S/1996/497) from the representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Political Declaration and the Declaration of Montelimar II adopted at the eighteenth meeting of Central American Presidents, held in Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 8 and 9 May 1996.

Chapter 68

Communications concerning relations between Zaire and Uganda

Letter dated 8 June 1996 (S/1996/413) from the representative of Zaire addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1996/429) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of Uganda.

Chapter 69

Communication from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 11 June 1996 (S/1996/425) from the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a declaration entitled "For Inter-ethnic Accord, Peace and Economic and Cultural Cooperation in the Caucasus", adopted at a meeting of the heads of State of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation, held in Kislovodsk on 3 June 1996.

Chapter 70

Communication from the Sudan

Letter dated 11 April (S/1996/271) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Political Charter, a peace agreement signed at Khartoum on 10 April 1996, between the Government of the Sudan and the South Sudan Independence Movement and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 1995 and 1996

1995

- Argentina
- Botswana
- China
- Czech Republic
- France
- Germany
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Nigeria
- Oman
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

1996

- Botswana
- Chile
- China
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- Guinea-Bissau
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Poland
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996.[*]

Argentina[a]

Representative:
Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas

Deputy representative:
Mr. Raúl Alberto Ricardes

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Carlos Sersale di Cerisano
Mr. Alejandro Héctor Nieto
Mr. Héctor Raúl Pelaez
Mrs. María Fernanda Cañas
Mr. Estanislao Angel Zawels

Botswana

Representative:
Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila

Deputy representative:
Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Tendekani E. Malebeswa
Mr. Oscar N. Motswagae
Mr. Tebelelo A. Boang
Mr. M. P. Lesetedi
Mr. S. O. Outlule

Chile[b]

Representative:
Mr. Juan Somavía

Deputy representative:
Mr. Juan Larrain

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Cristián Maquieira
Ms. Cecilia Mackenna
Mr. Leonel Searle
Mr. Carlos Crisóstomo
Mr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren
Mr. Miguel Angel González
Mr. Rodrigo Espinosa

China

Representative:
Mr. Qin Huasun

Deputy representative:
Mr. Wang Xuexian

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Zhang Yan
Mr. He Yafei

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[*] For the reports by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of representatives, deputy representatives and alternate representatives, see S/1995/516, S/1995/535, S/1995/641, S/1995/739, S/1995/806, S/1995/821, S/1995/917, S/1995/[illegible]9, S/1996/78, S/1996/81, S/1996/192, S/1996/285, S/1996/324 and S/1996/399.

Czech Republic[a]

Representative:
Mr. Karel Kovanda

Deputy representative:
Mr. Alexandr Sporýš

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Ivo Šrámek
Mr. Karel Žebrakovský
Mr. Jan Michal
Mr. Ivan Pocuch

Egypt[b]

Representative:
Mr. Nabil Elaraby

Deputy representative:
Mr. Soliman Awaad

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Maged Abdel Aziz
Mr. Hesham Elzimity
Mr. Abdel Rahman Salah
Mr. Hussein Mubarak

France

Representatives:
Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée
Mr. Alain Dejammet

Deputy representative:
Mr. Hervé Ladsous

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Philippe Thiebaud
Mr. Hubert Legal

Germany

Representatives:
Mr. Graf Zu Rantzau
Mr. Antonius Eitel

Deputy representative:
Mr. Gerhard Walter Henze

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Steffen Walter Rudolph
Mr. Hans-Peter Kaul
Mr. Ernst K. Martens
Mr. Helmut Wilhelm Ganser
Mr. Michael S. Biontino
Mr. Rolf Welberts
Mr. Cord H. Meier-Klodt
Mr. Ingo Winkelmann
Mr. Michael Kindsgrab

Guinea-Bissau[b]

Representative:
Mr. Adelino Mano Queta

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Mario Lopes da Rosa
Mr. Rufino José Mendes

Alternate representatives:
Mr. João Soares Da Gama
Ms. Manuela Lopes da Rosa
Mr. Samba Sane

Honduras

Representative:
Mr. Gerardo Martínez Blanco

Deputy representative:
Mr. Julio Antonio Rendón Barnica

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernández
Mr. Jorge Flores
Ms. Consuelo María Maas
Mr. Octavio Pineda Espinoza

Indonesia

Representative:
Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti

Deputy representative:
Mr. Makarim Wibisono

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Mohammad Jusuf
Mr. Thomas Samodra Sriwidjaja
Mr. Bambang Prayitno
Mr. Mohammad Hamzah Thayeb
Mr. Gary R. M. Jusuf

Italy

Representative:
Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci

Deputy representative:
Mr. Lorenzo Ferrarin

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata
Mr. Paolo Casardi
Mr. Elio Menzione
Mr. Alessandro Busacca
Mr. Sebastiano Cardi

Nigeria[a]

Representative:
Mr. Ibrahim Gambari

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Isaac E. Ayewah
Mr. Sam A. Otuyelu

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Martin Uhomoibhi
Mr. Paul A. Egunsola
Mr. Abdullahi B. Gwary

Oman[a]

Representative:
Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby

Deputy representative:
Mr. Mohammed Bin Abdullah Bin Salim Al-Sameen

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Said Bin Ali Al-Amri
Mr. Mohammed Bin Awadh Al-Hassan
Mr. Said Bin Nasser Al-Harthy
Mr. Moosa Bin Hamdan Al-Taee

Poland[b]

Representative:
Mr. Zbigniew M. Wlosowicz

Deputy representative:
Mr. Zbigniew Matuszewski

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Marek Madej
Mr. Miroslaw Stankowski
Mr. Andrzej Chudy
Mr. Radoslaw Wrobel
Mr. Zbigniew Szlek
Mr. Jakub Skiba
Ms. Aleksandra Gospodarczyk

Republic of Korea[b]

Representative:
Mr. Park Soo Gil

Deputy representative:
Mr. Sung Hong Choi

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Kyu Hyung Lee
Mr. Sung Joo Lee
Mr. Yung Woo Chun
Mr. Sung Nam Lim
Mr. Joon Kook Hwang

Russian Federation

Representative:
Mr. Sergey Lavrov

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Vasiliy S. Sidorov
Mr. Alexander S. Gorelik
Mr. Yuriy V. Fedotov
Mr. Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze
Mr. Alexander V. Zmeevsky

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Andrei Shkourko
Mr. Gennadi M. Gatilov
Mr. Serguei N. Karev
Mr. Andrey E. Granovksy
Mr. Oleg N. Chtcherbak
Mr. Vadim S. Smirnov

Rwanda[a]

Representative:
Mr. Manzi Bakuramutsa

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Pierre Emmanuel Ubalijoro
Mr. Venuste Habiyaremye

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representatives:
Sir David Hannay, GCMG
Sir John Weston, KCMG

Deputy representative:
Mr. Stephen Gomersall

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Derek J. Plumbly, CMG
Mr. Ian McCredie, OBE
Ms. Elizabeth Wilmshurst
Mr. Paul Thomas Arkwright
Mr. Michael Aron
Mrs. Rachel Aron
Ms. Jill M. Barrett
Ms. Carolyn Browne
Mr. Roger Cambridge
Mr. Julian Ascott Evans
Ms. Patricia Holland
Mr. Paul Ritchie, OBE
Mr. Simon Manley

United States of America

Representative:
Ms. Madeleine Korbel Albright

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Edward W. Gnehm, Jr.
Mr. Karl F. Inderfurth

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock
Mr. Cameron R. Hume
Mr. William B. Wood
Ms. Carolyn L. Willson
Mr. Thomas Countryman

Notes

[a] Term of office ended on 31 December 1995.

[b] Term of office began on 1 January 1996.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996:

Germany	
Mr. Graf Zu Rantzau	16-30 June 1995
Honduras	
Mr. Gerardo Martínez Blanco	1-31 July 1995[*]
Indonesia	
Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti	1-31 August 1995
Italy	
Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci	1-30 September 1995[**]
Nigeria	
Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari	1-31 October 1995
Oman	
Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby	1-30 November 1995
Russian Federation	
Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov	1-31 December 1995
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Sir John Weston	1-31 January 1996
United States of America	
Ms. Madeleine Korbel Albright	1-29 February 1996
Botswana	
Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila	1-31 March 1996
Chile	
Mr. Juan Somavía	1-30 April 1996
China	
Mr. Huasun Qin	1-31 May 1996
Egypt	
Mr. Nabil Elaraby	1-15 June 1996

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[*] Mr. Urbizo Panting, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, presided at the 3557th and 3558th meetings, on 25 and 28 July 1995.

[**] Mrs. Susanna Agnelli, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, presided at the 3583rd meeting, on 26 September 1995.

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3543	United Nations Protection Force Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 982 (1995) and 987 (1995) (S/1995/444)	16 June 1995
3544	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/472 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	16 June 1995
3545	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 994 (1995) (S/1995/467)	16 June 1995
3546	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/1995/448, S/1995/449, S/1995/450 and S/1995/490 and Add.1)	21 June 1995
3547	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1995/488 and Add.1)	23 June 1995
3548	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*]	23 June 1995
3549	The situation in Liberia Eleventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/473)	30 June 1995
3550	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Security Council mission to Western Sahara from 3 to 9 June 1995 (S/1995/498)	30 June 1995
3551	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*] Letter dated 25 June 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/510)	5 July 1995
3552	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/1995/527, S/1995/528, S/1995/529 and S/1995/556 and Add.1)	12 July 1995
3553	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*]	12 July 1995
3554	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*]	14 July 1995
3555	The situation concerning Rwanda	17 July 1995

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[*] As from the 3647th meeting, on 4 April 1996, the item was reformulated to read "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3556	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	20 July 1995
	Letter dated 17 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/582)	
3557	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	25 July 1995
	Letter dated 24 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/610)	
3558	The situation in the Middle East	28 July 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1995/595)	
3559	The question concerning Haiti	31 July 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/614)	
3560	The situation in Croatia	3 August 1995
3561	The situation in Croatia	4 August 1995
3562	The situation in Angola	7 August 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/588)	
3563	The situation in Croatia	10 August 1995
	Report by the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 981 (1995) (S/1995/650)	
	Letter dated 7 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/666)	
3564	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	10 August 1995
3565	Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific region	15 August 1995
3566	The situation concerning Rwanda	16 August 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 (S/1995/552)	
	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/678)	
3567	The situation in Georgia	18 August 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/657)	
3568	United Nations Protection Force	19 August 1995
	Letter dated 17 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/707)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3569	The situation concerning Rwanda	23 August 1995
	Letter dated 17 August 1995 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/722)	
	Letter dated 18 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire (S/1995/723)	
3570	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	25 August 1995
3571	The situation in Burundi	28 August 1995
	Letter dated 28 July 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/631)	
3572	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	7 September 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1010 (1995) (S/1995/755)	
3573	The situation in Croatia	7 September 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1009 (1995) (S/1995/730)	
3574	The situation concerning Rwanda	7 September 1995
	Letter dated 25 August 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/761)	
3575	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	8 September 1995
3576	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	8 September 1995
3577	The situation in Liberia	15 September 1995
	Twelfth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/781)	
3578	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	15 September 1995
	Letter dated 6 September 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/768)	
3579	Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)	15 September 1995
	Interim Accord between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1995/794, annex I)	
3580	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	18 September 1995
3581	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	21 September 1995
3582	The situation concerning Western Sahara	22 September 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/779)	
3583	The fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations	26 September 1995
3584	The situation in Croatia	3 October 1995
3585	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	6 October 1995
3586	The situation in Angola	12 October 1995
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/842)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3587	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	12 October 1995
3588	The situation concerning Rwanda Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/848)	17 October 1995
3589	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	6 November 1995
3590	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1995/914)	7 November 1995
3591	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	9 November 1995
3592	The situation in Liberia Thirteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1995/881 and Add.1)	10 November 1995
3593	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	13 November 1995
3594	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1995/922)	16 November 1995
3595	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	22 November 1995
3596	The situation in Croatia Letter dated 15 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/951)	22 November 1995
3597	The situation in Sierra Leone Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1995/975)	27 November 1995
3598	The situation in Angola	28 November 1995
3599	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (S/1995/952)	28 November 1995
3600	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)	30 November 1995
3601	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina* Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)	30 November 1995
3602	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) (S/1995/987)	30 November 1995
3603	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*	7 December 1995
3604	The situation concerning Rwanda Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)	8 December 1995

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3605	The situation concerning Rwanda Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/1002)	12 December 1995
3606	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1995/1024)	14 December 1995
3607	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*] Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1026 (1995) (S/1995/1031)	15 December 1995
3608	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1995/1020 and Add.1)	19 December 1995
3609	An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping Report of the Secretary-General on standby arrangements for peacekeeping (S/1995/943)	19 December 1995
3610	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1995/986)	19 December 1995
3611	An agenda for peace: peacekeeping Letter dated 8 December 1995 from the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1025)	20 December 1995
3612	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*] Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) on violations of international humanitarian law in the areas of Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most (S/1995/988)	21 December 1995
3613	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[*] Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1026 (1995) (S/1995/1031 and Add.1)	21 December 1995
3614	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1995/1012)	21 December 1995
3615	The situation in Croatia Report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1995/1051)	22 December 1995
3616	The situation in Burundi Letter dated 29 December 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1068)	5 January 1996

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3617	The situation in Croatia	8 January 1996
	Report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1995/1051)	
3618	The situation in Georgia	12 January 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1996/5)	
3619	The situation in Croatia	15 January 1996
3620	The situation in Somalia	24 January 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1996/42)	
3621	The situation in Liberia	25 January 1996
	Fifteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/47 and Add.1)	
3622	The situation in the Middle East	29 January 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/1996/45)	
3623	The situation in Burundi	29 January 1996
	Letter dated 29 December 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1068)	
	Letter dated 16 January 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/36)	
3624	The situation in Liberia	29 January 1996
	Fifteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/47 and Add.1)	
3625	The situation concerning Western Sahara	31 January 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1996/43 and Corr.1)	
3626	The situation in Croatia	31 January 1996
	Letter dated 26 January 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/66 and Add.1)	
3627	Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)	31 January 1996
3628	The situation in Angola	6 February 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/75)	
3629	The situation in Angola	8 February 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/75)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3630	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13 February 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1027 (1995) (S/1996/65)	
	Letter dated 6 February 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/94)	
3631	The situation in Afghanistan	15 February 1996
3632	The situation in Sierra Leone	15 February 1996
3633	The situation in Croatia	23 February 1996
	Further report on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1995/109)	
3634	Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996	27 February 1996
	Letter dated 26 February 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/130)	
3635	Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996	27 February 1996
	Letter dated 26 February 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/130)	
3636	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/1996/51, S/1996/52 and Add.1, S/1996/53 and S/1996/133)	28 February 1996
3637	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	
	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	
	Appointment of the Prosecutor	29 February 1996
3638	The question concerning Haiti	29 February 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1996/112)	
3639	The situation in Burundi	5 March 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1996/116)	
3640	The situation concerning Rwanda	8 March 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1996/149)	
3641	The situation in Somalia	15 March 1996
3642	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	19 March 1996
3643	The situation in Sierra Leone	19 March 1996

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3644	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Implementation of resolution 715 (1991) Letter dated 7 December 1995 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/1017)	27 March 1996
3645	An agenda for peace: peacekeeping	28 March 1996
3646	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1996/212)	29 March 1996
3647	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995) (S/1996/210*) Letter dated 13 March 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/190)	4 April 1996
3648	The situation in Afghanistan	9 April 1996
3649	The situation in Liberia	9 April 1996
3650	The situation in Afghanistan	9 April 1996
3651	Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)	12 April 1996
3652	The situation in the occupied Arab territories Letter dated 10 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/257)	15 April 1996
3653	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 13 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280)	15 April 1996
3654	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 13 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/280)	18 April 1996
3655	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)	18 April 1996
3656	The situation concerning Rwanda Letter dated 13 March 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/195)	23 April 1996
3657	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/248 and Add.1)	24 April 1996

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3658	The situation in Georgia	25 April 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1996/284)	
3659	The situation in Burundi	25 April 1996
	Letter dated 12 April 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/313)	
3660	Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)	26 April 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) (S/1996/179)	
3661	The situation in Liberia	6 May 1996
3662	The situation in Angola	8 May 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1996/328)	
3663	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	8 May 1996
	Letter dated 24 April 1996 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/319)	
3664	The situation in Burundi	15 May 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1996/335)	
3665	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	21 May 1996
	Letter dated 16 May 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/354)	
3666	The situation in Croatia	22 May 1996
	Letter dated 20 May 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/363)	
3667	The situation in Liberia	28 May 1996
	Seventeenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/362)	
3668	The situation concerning Western Sahara	29 May 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1996/343)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3669	The situation in the Middle East	30 May 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1996/368)	
3670	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30 May 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1046 (1996) (S/1996/373 and Add.1)	
3671	The situation in Liberia	31 May 1996
	Seventeenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1996/362)	
3672	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	12 June 1996
3673	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	14 June 1996
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1996/412)	
3674	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	14 June 1996

V

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/998 (1995)	16 June	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	1 A 1
S/RES/999 (1995)	16 June	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 A
S/RES/1000 (1995)	23 June	The situation in Cyprus	3 B
S/RES/1001 (1995)	30 June	The situation in Liberia	4 A
S/RES/1002 (1995)	30 June	The situation concerning Western Sahara	5 B
S/RES/1003 (1995)	5 July	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 4
S/RES/1004 (1995)	12 July	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 6
S/RES/1005 (1995)	17 July	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 B
S/RES/1006 (1995)	28 July	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 1 (b)
S/RES/1007 (1995)	31 July	The question concerning Haiti	9 B
S/RES/1008 (1995)	7 August	The situation in Angola	10 B
S/RES/1009 (1995)	10 August	The situation in Croatia	1 B 7
S/RES/1010 (1995)	10 August	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 14
S/RES/1011 (1995)	16 August	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 D
S/RES/1012 (1995)	28 August	The situation in Burundi	13 B
S/RES/1013 (1995)	7 September	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 H
S/RES/1014 (1995)	15 September	The situation in Liberia	4 C
S/RES/1015 (1995)	15 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 20
S/RES/1016 (1995)	21 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 23
S/RES/1017 (1995)	22 September	The situation concerning Western Sahara	5 D
S/RES/1018 (1995)	7 November	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	22 B
S/RES/1019 (1995)	9 November	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	1 G 3
S/RES/1020 (1995)	10 November	The situation in Liberia	4 E
S/RES/1021 (1995)	22 November	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	1 G 5
S/RES/1022 (1995)	22 November	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	1 G 5
S/RES/1023 (1995)	22 November	The situation in Croatia	1 B 13
S/RES/1024 (1995)	28 November	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 2 (b)
S/RES/1025 (1995)	30 November	The situation in Croatia	1 B 15

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/1026 (1995)	30 November	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 27
S/RES/1027 (1995)	30 November	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 H 2
S/RES/1028 (1995)	8 December	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 L
S/RES/1029 (1995)	12 December	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 L
S/RES/1030 (1995)	14 December	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 G
S/RES/1031 (1995)	15 December	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 30
S/RES/1032 (1995)	19 December	The situation in Cyprus	3 D
S/RES/1033 (1995)	19 December	The situation concerning Western Sahara	5 F
S/RES/1034 (1995)	21 December	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 32
S/RES/1035 (1995)	21 December	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 33
S/RES/1036 (1996)	12 January	The situation in Georgia	12 D
S/RES/1037 (1996)	15 January	The situation in Croatia	1 B 21
S/RES/1038 (1996)	15 January	The situation in Croatia	1 B 21
S/RES/1039 (1996)	29 January	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 1 (d)
S/RES/1040 (1996)	29 January	The situation in Burundi	13 F
S/RES/1041 (1996)	29 January	The situation in Liberia	4 G
S/RES/1042 (1996)	31 January	The situation concerning Western Sahara	5 H
S/RES/1043 (1996)	31 January	The situation in Croatia	1 B 23
S/RES/1044 (1996)	31 January	Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)	17 B
S/RES/1045 (1996)	8 February	The situation in Angola	10 J
S/RES/1046 (1996)	13 February	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 H 4
S/RES/1047 (1996)	29 February	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	
		International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	
		Appointment of the Prosecutor	26 A
S/RES/1048 (1996)	29 February	The question concerning Haiti	9 F

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/RES/1049 (1996)	5 March	The situation in Burundi	13 H
S/RES/1050 (1996)	8 March	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 N
S/RES/1051 (1996)	27 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20 D
S/RES/1052 (1996)	18 April	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 1 (h)
S/RES/1053 (1996)	23 April	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 P
S/RES/1054 (1996)	26 April	Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)	17 D
S/RES/1055 (1996)	8 May	The situation in Angola	10 N
S/RES/1056 (1996)	29 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	5 J
S/RES/1057 (1996)	30 May	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 2 (d)
S/RES/1058 (1996)	30 May	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 H 6
S/RES/1059 (1996)	31 May	The situation in Liberia	4 N
S/RES/1060 (1996)	12 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20 F
S/RES/1061 (1996)	14 June	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 M

VI

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1995/30	16 June	The situation in Croatia	1 B 2
S/PRST/1995/31	23 June	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 2
S/PRST/1995/32	14 July	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 8
S/PRST/1995/33	20 July	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 10
S/PRST/1995/34	25 July	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 12
S/PRST/1995/35	28 July	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 1(b)
S/PRST/1995/36	28 July	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	8 B
S/PRST/1995/37	3 August	The situation in Croatia	1 B 3
S/PRST/1995/38	4 August	The situation in Croatia	1 B 5
S/PRST/1995/39	18 August	The situation in Georgia	12 B
S/PRST/1995/40	19 August	United Nations Protection Force	1 A 3
S/PRST/1995/41	23 August	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 F
S/PRST/1995/42	25 August	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 C
S/PRST/1995/43	7 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 16
S/PRST/1995/44	7 September	The situation in Croatia	1 B 9
S/PRST/1995/45	8 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 18
S/PRST/1995/46	15 September	Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)	1 F 2
S/PRST/1995/47	18 September	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 21
S/PRST/1995/48	26 September	Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations	23 A
S/PRST/1995/49	3 October	The situation in Croatia	1 B 11
S/PRST/1995/50	6 October	The situation in the former Yugoslavia	1 G 1
S/PRST/1995/51	12 October	The situation in Angola	10 D
S/PRST/1995/52	12 October	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 25
S/PRST/1995/53	17 October	The situation concerning Rwanda	6 J
S/PRST/1995/54	6 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 E
S/PRST/1995/55	16 November	The question concerning Haiti	9 D

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1995/56	22 November	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	8 D
S/PRST/1995/57	27 November	The situation in Sierra Leone	14 B
S/PRST/1995/58	28 November	The situation in Angola	10 F
S/PRST/1995/59	28 November	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 2(b)
S/PRST/1995/60	7 December	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 28
S/PRST/1995/61	19 December	An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping	15 B
S/PRST/1995/62	21 December	The situation in Angola	10 H
S/PRST/1995/63	22 December	The situation in Croatia	1 B 17
S/PRST/1996/1	5 January	The situation in Burundi	13 D
S/PRST/1996/2	8 January	The situation in Croatia	1 B 19
S/PRST/1996/3	22 January	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 3(b)
S/PRST/1996/4	24 January	The situation in Somalia	16 B
S/PRST/1996/5	29 January	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 1(d)
S/PRST/1996/6	15 February	The situation in Afghanistan	18 B
S/PRST/1996/7	15 February	The situation in Sierra Leone	14 D
S/PRST/1996/8	23 February	The situation in Croatia	1 B 25
S/PRST/1996/9	27 February	Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996	19 B
S/PRST/1996/10	4 March	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 3(d)
S/PRST/1996/11	19 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20 B
S/PRST/1996/12	19 March	The situation in Sierra Leone	14 E
S/PRST/1996/13	28 March	An agenda for peace: peacekeeping	15 B 4
S/PRST/1996/14	29 March	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 I
S/PRST/1996/15	4 April	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 C 35
S/PRST/1996/16	9 April	The situation in Liberia	4 I
S/PRST/1996/17	12 April	Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)	21 A
S/PRST/1996/18	18 April	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	8 F
S/PRST/1996/19	24 April	The situation in Angola	10 L
S/PRST/1996/20	25 April	The situation in Georgia	12 F
S/PRST/1996/21	25 April	The situation in Burundi	13 J
S/PRST/1996/22	6 May	The situation in Liberia	4 K

Statement by the President	*Date of statement*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*
S/PRST/1996/23	8 May	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	1 E 2
S/PRST/1996/24	15 May	The situation in Burundi	13 L
S/PRST/1996/25	21 May	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	2 K
S/PRST/1996/26	22 May	The situation in Croatia	1 B 27
S/PRST/1996/27	30 May	The situation in the Middle East	7 A 2(d)
S/PRST/1996/28	14 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20 H

VII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

S/1995/510	25 June 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/585	14 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/586	17 July 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/623	26 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/626	27 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/645	3 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/666	7 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/707	17 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/748	29 August 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/768	6 September 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/794	13 September 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/804	18 September 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/859	10 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/865	11 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/898	9 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/899	30 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1995/944	10 November 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1027	8 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1034	14 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1050	20 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1053	21 December 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/4	2 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/18	11 January 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/38	16 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/39	17 January 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/49	23 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/66 and Add.1	26 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/76	1 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/79	31 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/80	1 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/87	6 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/94	6 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/101	9 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/102	13 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/113	15 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/118	14 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/119	16 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/131	26 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1996/142	21 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/143	28 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/173	5 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/174	7 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/190	13 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/191	14 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/213	19 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/214	22 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/215	22 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/244	4 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/315	23 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/363	20 May 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/375	23 May 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1995/954	13 November 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/955	15 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/326	26 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/327	2 May 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cyprus

S/1995/561	7 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/562	11 July 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1995/618	25 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/320	18 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/321	25 April 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Liberia

S/1995/959	13 November 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/960	16 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/312	19 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Western Sahara

S/1995/924	27 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/925	6 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/159	1 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/160	4 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Rwanda

S/1995/735	23 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/736	25 August 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/761	25 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/762	29 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/774	7 September 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/879	16 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/880	20 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/945	30 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1995/946	10 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/67	26 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/103	13 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/104	13 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/176	6 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/195	13 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/202	14 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/400	31 May 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items related to the situation in the Middle East

S/1995/772	1 September 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/773	7 September 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/1022	6 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1023	8 December 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/233	1 April 1996	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/337	7 May 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The question concerning Haiti

S/1996/99	13 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/155	1 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/156	4 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/157	1 March 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/158	4 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Angola

S/1995/648	1 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Secretary-General
S/1995/649	4 August 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/668	4 August 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/669	8 August 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/912	27 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/913	1 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/6	29 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/7	5 January 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Georgia

S/1995/839	2 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/840	5 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Burundi

S/1995/631	28 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/825	22 September 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/826	27 September 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/931	1 November 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/932	7 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/1056	20 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/1057	22 December 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/1068	29 December 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1996/8	3 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/27	12 January 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/36	16 January 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/313	12 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Somalia

S/1996/325	11 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995

S/1995/867	3 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/868	12 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/92	6 February 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/93	8 February 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1995/507	23 June 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/847	6 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1995/885	23 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/886	26 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/182	9 March 1996	Letter from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991) to the President of the Security Council

S/1996/183	12 March 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991)
S/1996/247	4 April 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/356	20 May 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/365	23 May 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cambodia

S/1995/869	10 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/870	13 October 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/266	8 April 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/267	11 April 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

Appointment of the Prosecutor

S/1995/879	16 October 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council working methods and procedure

S/1995/957	9 November 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/958	16 November 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Other communications

S/1995/599	11 July 1995	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1995/600	19 July 1995	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1996/390	24 May 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/391	29 May 1996	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

VIII

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia		
United Nations Protection Force		
S/1995/444	20 May 1995	Res. 982 (1995) and 987 (1995)
S/1995/987	23 November 1995	Res. 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995)
S/1996/83	6 February 1996	Res. 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995)
The situation in Croatia		
S/1995/467/Corr.1	16 June 1995	Res. 994 (1995)
S/1995/650	3 August 1995	Res. 981 (1995)
S/1995/730	23 August 1995	Res. 1009 (1995)
S/1995/835	29 September 1995	Res. 1009 (1995)
S/1995/987	23 November 1995	Res. 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995)
S/1995/1028 and Add.1	13 December 1995	Res. 1025 (1995)
S/1995/1051	21 December 1995	Res. 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995)
S/1996/83	6 February 1996	Res. 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995)
S/1996/109	14 February 1996	Res. 1019 (1995)
S/1996/180	12 March 1996	Res. 1038 (1996)
The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina		
S/1995/755	30 August 1995	Res. 1010 (1995)
S/1995/987	23 November 1995	Res. 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995)
S/1995/1031 and Add.1	13 December 1995	Res. 1026 (1995)
S/1996/83	6 February 1996	Res. 1025 (1995) and 1026 (1995)
S/1996/210	29 March 1996	Res. 1035 (1995)

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
S/1996/381	28 May 1996	Res. 900 (1994)

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

S/1995/1051	21 December 1995	Res. 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995)
S/1996/109	14 February 1996	Res. 1019 (1995)

The situation in the former Yugoslavia

S/1995/988	27 November 1995	Res. 1019 (1995)
S/1995/1051	21 December 1995	Res. 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995)
S/1996/109	14 February 1996	Res. 1019 (1995)

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

S/1995/987	23 November 1995	Res. 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995)
S/1996/65	30 January 1996	Res. 1027 (1995)
S/1996/373	23 May 1996	Res. 1046 (1996)

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1995/799	16 September 1995	Res. 999 (1995)
S/1995/1024	8 December 1995	Res. 999 (1995)
S/1996/212	22 March 1996	Res. 1030 (1995)
S/1996/412	7 June 1996	Res. 1030 (1995)

The situation in Cyprus

S/1995/488/Add.1	22 June 1995	Res. 969 (1994)
S/1995/1020 and Add.1	10 December 1995	Res. 1000 (1995)
S/1996/411 and Corr.1 and Add.1	7 June 1996	Res. 1032 (1995)

The situation in Liberia

S/1995/781	13 September 1995	Res. 1001 (1995)
S/1995/881 and Add.1	23 October 1995	Res. 1014 (1995)
S/1995/1042	18 December 1995	Res. 1020 (1995)
S/1996/47 and Add.1	23 January 1996	Res. 1014 (1995) and 1020 (1995)

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
S/1996/232	1 April 1996	Res. 1041 (1996)
S/1996/362	21 May 1996	Res. 1041 (1996)

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/1995/779	8 September 1995	Res. 1002 (1995)
S/1995/986	24 November 1995	Res. 1017 (1995)
S/1996/43 and Corr.1	19 January 1996	Res. 1033 (1995)
S/1996/343	8 May 1996	Res. 1042 (1996)

The situation concerning Rwanda

S/1995/533	30 June 1995	Res. 955 (1994)
S/1995/552	9 July 1995	Res. 997 (1995)
S/1995/678	8 August 1995	Res. 997 (1995)
S/1995/741	25 August 1995	Res. 955 (1994)
S/1995/848	7 October 1995	Res. 997 (1995)
S/1995/1002	1 December 1995	Res. 997 (1995)
S/1996/61	30 January 1996	Res. 1029 (1995)
S/1996/149	29 February 1996	Res. 1029 (1995)
S/1996/286	15 April 1996	Res. 1050 (1996)

The situation in the Middle East

S/1995/595	19 July 1995	Res. 974 (1995)
S/1995/930	7 November 1995	General Assembly resolution 49/62 D
S/1995/952	17 November 1995	Res. 986 (1995) and 996 (1995)
S/1996/45	22 January 1996	Res. 1006 (1995)
S/1996/368	23 May 1996	Res. 1024 (1995)

The question concerning Haiti

S/1995/614	24 July 1995	Res. 975 (1995)
S/1995/922	6 November 1995	Res. 1007 (1995)
S/1996/112	14 February 1996	Res. 1007 (1995)
S/1996/416 and Add.1 and Add.1/Rev.1	5 June 1996	Res. 1048 (1996)

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Angola		
S/1995/588	17 July 1995	Res. 976 (1995)
S/1995/842	4 October 1995	Res. 1008 (1995)
S/1995/1012	7 December 1995	Res. 1008 (1995)
S/1996/75	31 January 1996	Res. 1008 (1995)
S/1996/171 and Corr.1	6 March 1996	Res. 1045 (1996)
S/1996/248 and Add.1	4 April 1996	Res. 1045 (1996)
S/1996/328	30 April 1996	Res. 1045 (1996)
The situation in Georgia		
S/1995/657	7 August 1995	Res. 993 (1995)
S/1995/937	8 November 1995	Res. 993 (1995)
S/1996/5	2 January 1996	Res. 993 (1995)
S/1996/284	15 April 1996	Res. 1036 (1996)
The situation in Burundi		
S/1996/116	15 February 1996	Res. 1040 (1996)
S/1996/335	3 May 1996	Res. 1049 (1996)
The situation in Sierra Leone		
S/1995/975	21 November 1995	Requests by members of the Security Council
Items related to An Agenda for Peace		
S/1995/911	1 November 1995	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1995/9)
S/1995/943	10 November 1995	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1995/22)
The situation in Somalia		
S/1996/42	19 January 1996	Request by the Security Council of 14 December 1994 and presidential statement (S/PRST/1995/15)

Symbol	*Submitted date*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 24 June 1995

S/1996/179	11 March 1996	Res. 1044 (1996)

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1995/836	2 October 1995	Res. 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/1996/225	1 April 1996	Res. 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)

IX

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

1. Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Meeting	*Date*
124th	28 June 1995
125th	17 July 1995
126th	20 July 1995
127th	17 August 1995
128th	16 October 1995
129th	6 December 1995
130th	3 January 1996
131st	25 January 1996
132nd	1 February 1996
133rd	7 February 1996
134th	1 March 1996
135th	22 April 1996
136th	21 May 1996
137th	24 May 1996

2. Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

Eighteenth session

54th	9 October 1995
55th	11 October 1995

Nineteenth session

56th	11 December 1995
57th	13 December 1995

Meeting	*Date*
Fifth special session	
58th	5 February 1996
Twentieth session	
59th	28 May 1996
60th	29 May 1996

3. Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)

10th	14-15 November 1995
11th	7-8 May 1996

4. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia

126th	27 June 1995
127th	1 August 1995
128th	15 August 1995
129th	8 September 1995
130th	19 September 1995
131st	19 October 1995
132nd	27 October 1995
133rd	9 November 1995
134th	10 November 1995
135th	27 November 1995
136th	4 December 1995
137th	7 December 1995
138th	11 December 1995
139th	21 December 1995
140th	3 January 1996
141st	26 March 1996

5. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

57th	29 June 1995
58th	13 July 1995

Meeting	*Date*
59th	17 July 1995
60th	18 August 1995
61st	17 October 1995
62nd	7 November 1995
63rd	22 December 1995
64th	3 January 1996
65th	5 February 1996
66th	17 April 1996
67th	25 April 1996
68th	30 April 1996

6. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

11th	3 January 1996

7. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

Session	*Date*
8th	4-6 October 1995
9th	17-18 January 1996
10th	22-23 April 1996

8. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Meeting	*Date*
9th	3 January 1996
10th	18 January 1996

9. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

3rd	19 July 1995
4th	10 October 1995
5th	3 January 1996

10. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda

Session	*Date*
1st	26-30 June 1995
2nd	8-12 January 1996

11. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

Meeting	*Date*
3rd	3 January 1996

X

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized covering the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996

The complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 16 January 1995 was contained in document S/1995/40, and that issued on 11 January 1996 was contained in document S/1996/15, with subsequent addenda (S/1996/15/Add.4, 8, 14 and 18). However, by a note dated 24 January 1996 (S/1996/55), the President of the Security Council announced that the Council had decided to remove certain items from list (see also part II, chap. 25, above).

A. As of 15 June 1996, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council
2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council
3. The Palestine question
4. The India-Pakistan question
5. The Hyderabad question
6. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General
7. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
8. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
9. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security
10. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council
11. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council
12. The situation in the Middle East
13. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
14. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
15. Complaint by Cuba
16. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East
17. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran
18. The situation in Cyprus
19. The situation concerning Western Sahara
20. The situation in Timor
21. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question
22. The situation in the Comoros
23. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories
24. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

25. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

26. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda

27. Complaint by Greece against Turkey

28. Complaint by Benin

29. The situation between Iran and Iraq

30. Complaint by Iraq

31. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

32. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

33. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

34. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

35. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council

36. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

37. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

38. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

39. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

40. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

41. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

42. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

43. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

44. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

    Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

45. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

46. Central America: efforts towards peace

47. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

48. United Nations peacekeeping operations

49. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

50. The situation in Cambodia

51. The situation in Liberia

52. Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

53. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

54. Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

55. Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

56. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)

57. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992

58. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)

59. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

60. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

61. The situation in Somalia

62. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

63. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

64. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

65. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

66. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992)

67. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

68. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

69. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

70. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992)

71. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

72. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping

73. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992)

74. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

75. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

76. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

77. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992)

78. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

79. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

80. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

81. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

82. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

83. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

84. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570

85. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992)

86. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council

87. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)

88. The situation in Georgia

89. The situation in Mozambique

90. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

91. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

92. The situation in Tajikistan

93. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

94. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

95. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

96. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

97. The situation in Angola

98. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992).

99. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

100. The situation concerning Rwanda

101. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993)

102. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council

103. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General

104. The question concerning Haiti

105. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

106. Application made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

107. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

108. United Nations Protection Force

109. Complaint by the Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

110. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

111. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

112. The situation in Croatia

113. Security of United Nations operations

114. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

115. The situation in Burundi

116. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

117. The situation in Afghanistan

118. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

119. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

120. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)

121. The situation in the Republic of Yemen

122. An agenda for peace: Peacekeeping

123. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

124. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac

125. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)

126. Security Council working methods and procedure

127. An agenda for peace

128. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances

129. Navigation on the Danube river

130. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

131. The situation in Sierra Leone

132. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995

133. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

Appointment of the Prosecutor

134. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996

135. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)

136. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

B. Between 16 June 1995 and 15 June 1996, items 132 to 136 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized

C. During the same period, the Security Council included the following item on the agenda of its 3583rd meeting, on 26 September 1995, and concluded its consideration at the same meeting:

The fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

The Council also included the following item on the agenda of its 3565th meeting, on 15 August 1995, and concluded its consideration at the same meeting:

Commemoration of the end of the Second World War in the Asia-Pacific region

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